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50,192 *R PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1980 Established 1887

...nnally Loses to Reagan, ...uits Race for Presidency

From Agency Dispatches

...TON, March 9 — Former ...ing John Connally, ... yesterday in South Ca... where he had hoped to ... serious bid for the Repub... presidential nomination, ... out of the race today.

Connally, who announced ...idacy one year ago, said it ... would be "to the good of ... and the nation for me to ... my candidacy." He said ... the first he realized it was ... all battle to win the nomina... now "among all my home ... withdrawing as a candi... I am not withdrawing ... politics, as I will continue to ... on all the issues."

...ns from 97 percent of South ...a's 1,629 precincts gave Mr. ... 74,042 votes, or 54 percent, ...pnally 40,623 votes, or 30 ...

Mr. Reagan swept the state's six congressional districts, which means that all of South Carolina's 25 delegates to the Republican national convention will be pledged to his candidacy. There will be 1,994 delegates to the convention in Detroit this summer.

The big victory gave Mr. Reagan *extra impetus* for Tuesday's primaries in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, states where the former California governor was already leading.

As returns showed Mr. Connally a distant second, campaign director Ron Rietendorf said, "We're disappointed." Asked if the sharp loss meant that Mr. Connally would decide to withdraw from the race, Mr. Rietendorf said, "That's Gov. Connally's decision. I hope and pray it's not." He said that Mr. Bush's trailing Mr. Connally showed that Mr. Bush was out of the race himself.

Mr. Bush's forces could take little comfort from the results here. Although Mr. Bush had less at stake in South Carolina than did Mr. Connally, Mr. Bush's showing was likely to hurt his chances in Florida, where his strategists had believed him to be in striking distance of Mr. Reagan until the South Carolina landslide rolled in.

For Mr. Reagan's forces, the South Carolina victory was expected and sweet. His South Carolina campaign manager, Lee Atwater, claimed victory 30 minutes after the polls closed and gloated over Mr. Connally's showing.

"The guy was running for president of South Carolina and he blew it," Mr. Atwater said.

Mr. Reagan, before addressing a fund-raising dinner in Miami Beach, joked that he was "cautiously ecstatic" about his victory, but still "cautiously optimistic" about how he would fare Tuesday in Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

Mr. Reagan also held to his "educated guess" that former president Gerald Ford probably would decide *whether to enter the race for the nomination* after the Illinois primary on March 18.

Mr. Ford this week is to meet leading Republicans of New York state, which holds its primary on March 25. Many of New York's 123 Republican delegates could go to the convention uncommitted, despite Bush and Reagan efforts in the state.

Told that John Sears, whom he fired as his national campaign manager 13 days ago, had said that Mr. Ford could win, Mr. Reagan replied, "He also told me he thought I could win."

As Mr. Reagan descended a hotel lobby stairway with his wife, Nancy, a pianist played "California, Here I Come," and the Reagans waved to a crowd of well-wishers.

All of South Carolina's 1 million registered voters, Democrats, independents and Republicans, were eligible to vote in the presidential primary, the first run by Republicans in the state's history. Democrats will begin selecting their national convention delegates in party caucuses on Saturday.

Mr. Connally's campaign here relied heavily on the backing of the state's Republican senator, Strom Thurmond, 77, long a dominant figure in South Carolina. Sen. Thurmond canvassed hard for Mr. Connally, particularly among Democrats in rural areas.



United Press International

John Connally, with wife Nellie and supporter Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., (left), appears in South Carolina after his defeat in the state's Republican presidential primary, which was won by Ronald Reagan. Mr. Connally later announced he was withdrawing from the Republican race.

Polisario Gets Backing

BAMAKO, Mali, March 9 (Reuters) — Leaders from six African countries — Algeria, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Libya — today reaffirmed in a communique their backing for the Polisario guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara.

Militants Stall Anew on Shift Of Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, March 9 — Moslem militants refused to surrender the estimated 50 American hostages to Iran's Revolutionary Council today, the second straight day they reneged on their promise.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said today that the militants had no intention of turning over the hostages. "It is certain the students do not intend to hand over the hostages or to let the United Nations commission visit them," he said in a statement reported by the official Pars news agency. It did not indicate whether he meant the captors never would turn the approximately 50 hostages over.

He said that the militants had given two conditions for turning over the hostages: that they be given eight hours notification before turning them over and that an announcement of the turnover be broadcast nationally at that time.

Earlier today, according to Pars, a spokesman for the militants said that they were ready to hand over the Americans to the ruling council provided the militants received an official notification to do so from the 13-member policy-making body. The militants said that any envoy from the council must carry a "formal authorization allowing him to take over the hostages."

But later in a telephone interview to London, a militant spokesman said that they would not surrender their hostages as scheduled. "We change that date and we will announce a new date to arrange hours for this matter," the spokesman said. "We will announce later. Maybe an announcement tonight. We cancel the date." The militants later reiterated this stand at a press conference.

Pars said that the militants also reiterated their refusal to meet the five-member UN commission in Tehran or allow the panel to see the hostages, in their 127th day of captivity in the U.S. Embassy.

At a news conference in Tehran, another spokesman for the militants said, "The people want us to keep them [the hostages]," but it "has not been decided" whether to surrender them to the council.

Several thousand demonstrators gathered outside the occupied compound throughout the day, chanting slogans supporting the militants and listening to communiques read over loudspeakers on the embassy walls.

Question Raised

No reason was given for the failure to hand over the Americans, but earlier, a militant inside the U.S. Embassy said, "We cannot allow them [the government] to come and take the hostages just like that." He added that "the question is — can the Revolutionary Council take over the hostages? The question is — will the people allow them to take over the hostages?"

Yesterday, the militants also said that they were prepared to surren-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Considers Making Expression of Concern

Carter Rules Out Any Apology to Iran

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP) — President Carter is willing for the United States to make some expression of concern over the developments that have marked its relations with Iran as part of an arrangement to free the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

The president, who spent part of yesterday monitoring the latest development in Iran, will under no circumstances apologize to Iranian authorities for the role the United States has played in that country over the years.

But his willingness to consider an expression of concern is the closest the administration has come to meeting the demand of Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr that, before the hostages are freed, the United States express "self criticism" for its role in past Iranian events.

Mr. Carter does not know whether such an expression of concern would satisfy the Iranian demand. He said that he is convinced that the hostages will eventually be freed, but added that he did not know in what condition.

The president's views on Iran and other topics, including the controversy over his disavowal of the UN vote censuring Israel, were made known to a group of reporters yesterday at the White House. On other issues Mr. Carter said that he:

- Retains confidence in Secretary of State Cyrus Vance despite what the administration has described as a communications foulup in the State Department that led to the embarrassing UN episode. The president recognizes that the incident has caused him political damage, and is most concerned that Israel, Egypt and the American people understand *there has been no change in U.S. Mideast policy.*
- Is prepared to debate a Republican opponent during the fall presidential campaign, but sees no prospect of debating his chief Democratic rival for the nomination, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.
- Believes that, when Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr. dropped out of the Republican presidential race last week, the Republican Party lost one of its potentially strongest nominees.
- Will not campaign actively until the U.S. hostages are freed. However, *in Mr. Carter's view, this* posture, which he has held since the Nov. 4 takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, does not preclude him from traveling outside Washington in connection with his official duties.

The president did not specify what kind of expression of concern the United States is willing to make in connection with the crisis in Iran. When he was asked at a news conference last month whether he regretted the role the U.S. played in returning the shah of Iran to power

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

A Reply to Questions From Exile

Sakharov Relates His Hopes and Fears

Andrei Sakharov was seized in Moscow and sent into internal exile on Jan. 22. In the interview with Washington Post Moscow bureau chief Kevin Klose that follows, Mr. Sakharov, for the first time since his banishment to the closed city of Gorki, responds to written questions about the future of the Soviet human rights movement, the shape of Soviet society in the 1980s and the future of a troubled world.

Klose: What is the future of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union in the 1980s?

Sakharov: In answering this and other questions about the future, I can only speak about my fears and expectations, not make any prognoses. We enter the 1980s under very difficult conditions. Exploiting a period of general aggravation of the international situation, the authorities have made a mighty attempt to eliminate any display of dissidence, both in Moscow and in the provinces. This attack is aimed against the human rights movement as a whole as well as against independent public *samizdat* magazines, an information magazine, "The Chronicle of Current Events," the [political] discussion magazine, "Searches," against the Helsinki monitoring group and the commissions on psychiatric and religious problems.

Religious persecutions have been intensified, the number of permissions for emigration have been cut back sharply, the persecutions against Crimean Tartars have been increased. The action against me is part of a widespread campaign against dissidents. Its specific cause probably was my statement about events in Afghanistan; however, I think it was being prepared for a long time . . . [Here he lists those arrested.]

We all have grounds to fear further repressions. I appeal to the world public, to Amnesty International and other world organizations that defend law and order, to statesmen of all countries not to weaken their efforts in defense of prisoners of conscience in the U.S.S.R. as well as in other countries.

I am sure that activities in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union will continue under the new, even more difficult conditions. In any case, nothing can cancel out what has already been done and what has become known to the world.

Q. How do you assess the human rights movement of the 1970s and its influence on the internal affairs of the Soviet Union?

A. The moral significance of the human rights movement, which arose in the middle of the 1960s, was enormous, although the movement itself was small in number and decidedly apolitical. It changed the moral climate and created spiritual preconditions for democratic changes in the U.S.S.R. And for the formation of an ideology of human rights throughout the world. Dangerous illusions about the essence of our system which used to be almost universal among the Western intelligentsia have become much less widespread, and what is more, they almost do not exist today.

Q. What changes will take place in the structure of Soviet society in the 1980s?

A. International security, the preservation of world peace, the welfare and the spiritual freedom of the people of our country demand changes in the structure of our society in the direction of greater pluralism in economic, ideological and cultural areas. They demand a greater openness in society — the free exchange of information and free choice of residency.

I think it unlikely that such changes will take place in the near future. Our totalitarian society, with its caste and bureaucratic structure, its complete lack of freedom of expression or democratic mechanisms for decision-making, is extraordinarily inert. It can rot and petrify for years without any attempt at change, thus creating an even greater threat to the whole world.



UPI

Andrei Sakharov

Q. Will the Soviet government exercise or try to exercise more control over the internal life of its citizens in the new decade?

A. I fear it will.

Q. Do you think the 1980s will bring *fundamental changes in the* Soviet economy?

A. Our country faces serious economic difficulties. Among these are shortages of goods, especially foodstuffs, rural and urban manpower shortages, deteriorating workplace discipline, growing alcoholism, pay-scale inequalities, shortages of fuel and many other raw materials, slow growth of labor productivity and decline of capital-investment funds, great losses due to waste and bad planning, and shortcomings in public-service systems.

All these problems encourage the continuing militarization of the economy. The basic necessity for economic reform — including, in part, the establishment of greater economic independence for state enterprises, decentralization of planning and the introduction of elements of a mixed economy — appears incontrovertible. However, any such reforms, inevitably affecting the very bases of the totalitarian economic and social structure, are very unlikely at the present time.

More likely is the heightening of the tendency to compensate for internal defects with external activism, the parasitic exploitation of world progress and resources under

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

...id to Curb Inflation

...rter Signals Acceptance Of Higher Unemployment

By Jack Nelson

...SHINGTON, March 9 (LAT) — ...sident Carter, expressing deep ... over the spiraling inflation ... conceded yesterday that he ... willing to accept a higher unemployment rate if it would help ... bomb blow up inflation.

In fact, Mr. Carter suggested that ...se of the administration's policy ... tighter restraints on money ...spending to fight inflation, he ... an increase in unemployment might rise.

But he did not predict how ...r. Carter declined to give a figure on how much unemployment ...administration would find tolerable as part of its economic policy. ...unemployment rate stands at 6 ...

...budget, Mr. Carter recently ...ted to Congress, predicted ...employment might reach 7.5 ... by the end of the year. But ...arter's comments marked the ...me that he has personally in... The would find higher unemployment acceptable.

Putting the presidential imprimatur on such a policy invites further criticism from liberals and Mr. Carter's principal opponent for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who have repeatedly denounced him for budget-cutting decisions that affect social programs.

The president expressed his views on the worsening U.S. economic plight and other subjects at an hour-long interview at the White House, but he declined to be quoted directly on any of his remarks.

At about the same time Mr. Carter was being interviewed, Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the Senate majority leader, was telling reporters on Capitol Hill that he thought it was inadvisable for the administration to say it was willing to accept higher unemployment rates to fight inflation.

Both Mr. Carter and Sen. Byrd had been asked to comment on a statement by Charles Schultze,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...to's Condition Worsens, Now Called 'Very Grave'

...BLJANA, Yugoslavia, March ... — The condition of Presi... Tito, after a week of apparent ...zation, has turned "very ... his doctors said in a bulletin ...

...bulletin, the most compre... and specific since Feb. 27, ... A grave kidney insufficiency ... further," that "a general ... to spontaneous bleeding is ...," and that "heart weakness ...ues to be present."

...is the first time that the term ...grave" was used since Feb. ... the 87-year-old leader's ...nd kidney functions began to ... he was pronounced "criti...

...rn medical sources with ac...ity to the published bulletins ...appeared that the intensive ...es being used to keep Mar... Tito alive had not been able to ...ff a general deterioration of ... organs.

...looks bad, real bad, too many ... are failing all at once," a ...n said.

...sounds like a general deterio... is taking place that they have ... able to prevent with the ...ines," said another.

...physician said he assumed ...arshal Tito's doctors were ...ng standard practice and us... ...spirator to battle his pneu... ...that Tito's doctors said on ...2 that he was being treated ...dialysis machine, and Yugo...

...O Chief Urges ...rld Food Bank

DELHI, March 9 (AP) — ...irector-general of the UN ...nd Agriculture Organization ...esterday that he intends to ...e countries with grain sur... to contribute to a worldwide ...stock that could be used in ...es where there is drought or ...natural calamity.

...re is no use having food ... in surplus countries like the ... States or Canada if they ... reach places where they are ...," Edouard Saouma said af... ...ving here for a two-day meet... Asian and Pacific agriculture ...rs on regional food produc... ...at is to begin tomorrow.

...hope to squeeze developed ...ries a little more on the issue ... security," Mr. Saouma said. ...without efficient transport fa... a proposed world food se... ...system would be difficult to ...he added.

French Nuclear Plan Hits a Wall in Brittany

By Jonathan Kandell

PLOGOFF, France (IHT) — About a mile before reaching the rocky coast behind this Breton village, the rough Atlantic waters are churned into a white foam. The waves explode against the shoals driving a thick spray several hundred feet high that obscures a nearby lighthouse. Gale-force winds lash the granite promontory, stripping it bare of vegetation.

Nowadays the land seems just as turbulent as the sea. For it is here that the French government has determined to build one of the largest atomic energy stations in Europe, a decision that has sparked the most serious anti-nuclear protests in France.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

Since late January, Plogoff and three nearby communities have been in a virtual state of siege. Every night, residents block off access roads with burning tires, tree trunks, automobile carcasses and other debris. Every morning, police forces bulldoze away the crude barricades and set up heavily guarded trailers where the government's nuclear plans are on display for interested citizens.

Going to Mass

Few people visit the trailers, either because they oppose the *atomic energy* proposals or because they fear the hostile reaction of neighbors. At least once a week, there are clashes between residents and police, or demonstrations in the nearby city of Quimper, where several Plogoff protesters are held under arrest on charges of unruly conduct. And every day in Plogoff ends with a 5 p.m. ritual, irreverently called "the mass," when more than a hundred residents gather to jeer the security forces as they pull back for the night to their barracks a few miles away.



Agence France-Presse

French police, using an armored personnel carrier, sweep rocks from a road in Plogoff after a demonstration in January against government plans to build a nuclear power plant.

With the most ambitious atomic energy program in the Western world, France has until now seemed immune to the public backlash that has paralyzed nuclear plant construction in the United States, West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands and other countries. In France, 17 nuclear plants are in operation and 35 are in the planning or building stage, so that by 1985 atomic energy will generate about 55 percent of the nation's electricity.

"I know of no great European leader who does not express his envy over the French program when they meet me," asserted President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in a recent radio interview. Taking their cues from the president, some French officials even wax poetically about the nuclear expansion: "Each time a new plant begins to operate, I breathe a sigh of relief knowing that this energy unfurling across French soil does not come from the Middle East," said Andre Giraud, minister of industry.

The success of the French atomic energy program is usually attributed to a combination of a streamlined, state-owned nuclear industry with strong government backing, a feeble environmentalist movement that has failed to organize grass roots support or rally a single major political party, an apparently widespread public view that precarious oil supplies make a large nuclear plant program inevitable, and a court system that tends to defer to the executive branch and rarely accepts legal suits against nuclear installations.

But a glance at a map of the country hints that another factor has been at work. Most of the nuclear plants are in eastern France, in conservative, sparsely populated rural areas whose inhabitants have no political ax to grind against the central government.

"It is not the nuclear issue itself that stirs up a very determined opposition," said Tanneguy le Marechal, who picks the sites of nuclear plants for Electricite de France (EDF), the state-owned company that operates all commercial reactors in the country. "It is a combination of the nuclear thing plus a local political issue."

Tradition of Opposition

But in picking Plogoff as a site, the EDF seems to have violated this political rule-of-thumb. The Brittany region has a long tradition of *opposition to the central* government. A small Breton separatist movement has festered for many years, occasionally carrying out terrorist acts in Paris and other cities. The lack of industrialization and jobs, the gradual disappearance of Breton language and culture have created a widespread resentment of central authority.

"To be Breton is to be suspicious of Paris," said Amelie Kerloc'h, deputy mayor of Plogoff. "They ignored us always, and now that they need us we are supposed to swallow these nuclear plants without so much as a peep."

This mistrust of the national government has helped fan apprehensions about the safety of nuclear reactors. All Plogoff residents are aware of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident near Harrisburg, Pa. Local environmentalists have sown doubts about the impact of radioactive leaks into the fishing waters off the coast. And the recent discovery of small cracks in the steel layers of some French nuclear reactors — a minor technical flaw, according to government officials — has also made the local populace uneasy.

Technical Reasons

The main roads have sprouted signs asserting: "Plogoff will not be another Harrisburg," and "Better inactive than radioactive." A few local residents who are suspected of supporting the nuclear station have reported garbage dumped on their driveways or signs painted on their house walls accusing them of being "collaborators."

Whether or not the French government miscalculated politically, there were good technical and economic reasons to choose Plogoff as a nuclear site for four 1300 megawatt plants. Only 2,360 residents live in the community, most of them fishermen, sailors and farmers. In all, perhaps 20,000 people inhabit the isolated peninsula. The ocean provides a plentiful source of water to cool

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune, now printed simultaneously in Paris, London and Zurich, is tentatively planning to begin printing in Hong Kong as well, in the latter part of this year. Our hope is to make the IHT available more quickly and at a lower cost to readers throughout Asia and the Pacific region.

In its 92 years, the IHT has grown from the Paris edition of a New York daily to a global newspaper, reaching 143 countries. Already, in fact, there is a significant IHT audience in Asia, despite the lost time and high cost involved in flying newspapers from Europe to the Orient.

Under our new plan, however, we would replace present airline delivery with instantaneous "electronic delivery," beaming a facsimile image of each page of the IHT via satellite from our headquarters in Paris to a printing plant in Hong Kong. This process is similar to that which now links our Paris offices to our London and Zurich printing sites.

The IHT is investigating a variety of production, distribution, marketing and editorial questions related to the project. We hope that these questions will be answered quickly and satisfactorily, and that firm and detailed plans can be announced in the spring.

Giscard Calls for Bringing PLO Into Mideast Peace Negotiations

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 9 (IHT) — Publicly confirming a French policy shift that has pleased Arab governments and angered Israel, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing this weekend called for the Palestine Liberation Organization to be included in Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

Diplomats said today that the French leader's call — made yesterday in a banquet speech in Amman, Jordan — is the nearest approach yet to recognition of the PLO by a major Western leader. They linked it with the French advocacy last week of Palestinian self-determination, a position apparently implying support for a Palestinian state.

Other Common Market governments — including West Germany, Britain and Italy — have supported Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's statements, which diplomats say reflect pro-Palestinian momentum that has developed in Western Europe in recent months.

Although Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's statements do not go substantially beyond previous scattered Common Market declarations, the blaze of publicity around his remarks on his Mideast trip could foreshadow a French-led Mideast initiative next summer if the current Israel-Egypt talks fail to produce agreement on Palestinian autonomy by the May 26 deadline, diplomats said.

U.S. Leverage

However, they said that Arab and European governments both want to avoid playing a spoiler role in the negotiations. Arab diplomats acknowledge that only the United States has any significant leverage over Israeli policy.

The exact extent of the French policy shift remains to be clarified, but Arab officials express satisfaction with his statements in the Gulf, on which France depends for almost all its oil.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said, "France has made Europe take the first step toward a Middle East solution." In an interview yesterday with the Paris newspaper Le Monde, he said that French policy would have an impact on economic relations between the Arabs and Western Europe.

Israel has bitterly criticized Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposals, which it says threaten to undermine the autonomy negotiations.

Butros Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said, "Any assistance to the Palestinian people is helpful to Egypt's line of diplomacy."

The Carter administration has not reacted to the French statements, but European diplomats — many of whom are skeptical about the U.S.-sponsored talks' chances of success — play down the risk of U.S.-European friction over the Palestinian issue.

"The Carter administration secretly may be glad to have some extra pressure on Israel," a diplomat said in Paris, adding: "It may also like having another Western proposal in play next summer, while the United States is paralyzed by electoral fever."

A diplomat in London added: "We are all thinking along the same lines, particularly since we realized that lack of Western movement on the Palestinian issue is the biggest obstacle to effective Arab help in opposing the Soviet Union after Afghanistan."

Several sources noted that Britain and West Germany already have used very similar language about the Palestinians, but without the high political visibility of the French president. "It was brilliant public relations," a European diplomat said. His comment reflected a feeling reported in several Common Market capitals that France will reap much of the political and economic benefit from what is in fact a European trend.

European diplomats are known to be discussing an idea floated by Britain of a new United Nations resolution recognizing the Palestinians' political rights in exchange for PLO recognition of Israel. This approach has been attempted twice before, but U.S. and Arab representatives have never agreed on a formula.

In contrast to UN Security Council resolution 242, which refers to the Palestinians simply as "refugees," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stressed French recognition of the Palestinians as a distinct people.

Mr. Arafat, asked what he expects now, said that he is waiting for an official invitation to visit France. However, French policy is to make his visit contingent on a notable PLO concession — either the dismantlement of guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon or a step toward recognition of Israel.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's statements stopped short of recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

He said in Amman: "All the interested parties must be involved in [Mideast] negotiations, including the Palestinian people, which implies the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization." The United States has barred a PLO role until the organization recognizes Israel's right to exist.

The new French approach appears to go beyond the Camp David framework in several respects about the Palestinians. While the U.S.-backed Israel-Egypt accord makes provision for autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip areas, "self-determination within the framework of a negotiated peace settlement" applies to all Palestinians, including those living in Lebanon, Jordan and other Arab countries.

On Friday the Israeli government officially protested European advocacy of self-determination, asserting that it means the Palestinians have a right to a state. Tel Aviv has consistently rejected any allusion to self-determination for the Palestinians, using instead the term "administrative autonomy."

Israelis preferred the previous French position in favor of a Palestinian homeland, because in their view it could mean settling the Palestinians in Jordan. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's continued use yesterday of the word "homeland" could indicate that France still hopes for a federation between a Palestinian entity and Jordan, Arab diplomats said in Paris.

Claim to Territory

Western diplomats agreed that most Palestinians appear to want an independent state, but the French position remains open to interpretation because self-determination implies a claim to a definite territory — an issue still debated by the PLO.

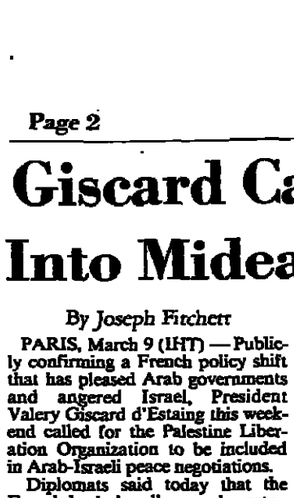
Some Palestinians are ready to settle for a mini-state in the West Bank and Gaza, but radicals are holding out for the PLO's original claim to all Israel — a position that France does not support.

After protests in Paris by Jewish organizations, French diplomats stressed France's continued commitment to Israel. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said yesterday that a settlement should include security guarantees for all the states in the region from the four Western powers and the Soviet Union.

The thrust of recent speeches, however, shows that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who entered office in 1974 as a supporter of Israel with an antipathy to the PLO, has moved closer to the pro-Arab policy espoused by the late President de Gaulle.

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United Press International

President Giscard d'Estaing, left, toasts Jordan's King Hussein.

Sakharov Speaks of Hopes, Fears in Reply From Exile

(Continued from Page 1)

the flag of detente abroad while strengthening the militarization of the economy and military-industrial complex at home. The dangers of this development to the world are obvious.

Q. Do you think the Soviet leadership will continue to be interested in agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons with the United States and Western Europe, and do you think that a SALT-3 agreement will be signed in the next decade?

A. In their imperialist designs for expansion, the leadership of the Soviet Union is playing a complicated and dangerous game, but I do not think they are crazy, at least not at this stage in history.

Everybody, I sincerely hope, wishes to avoid the destruction of the human race through thermonuclear war. This is the basis for the movement toward disarmament, which is complicated and slow because it constantly runs into a wall of mistrust and attempts to achieve one-sided advantage. But still, the forward movement continues. I consider the SALT-2 agreement a definite achievement; it is carefully worked out from a technical point of view and contains within it possibilities for future progress and possibilities for the restoration of balance in those areas where balance has been upset.

In the Soviet press, they often make attempts to describe me as an enemy of detente, disarmament and SALT. In reality, I consider that averting thermonuclear war has absolute priority over all other problems of our time.

Q. How can the United States and other countries show their united opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

A. One hundred and four countries already have demonstrated their position [of opposition] at the United Nations General Assembly meeting. This has enormous significance. At closed and open meetings, the countries which condemn the invasion may work out a general program of further economic, ideological and military measures and firmly pursue it.

Q. What special thoughts would you like to convey to U.S. readers?

A. I think that the critical situation in the world today places special responsibilities not only on America, but on all the countries of the Sometimes, European countries, under the pretext of political independence from the United States, or in pursuit of a particular economic or political interest, do not support the general trend of opposition to totalitarianism. In these cases they often speak of their wish to preserve the achievements of detente or something of this kind. But in fact, this contribution to anti-American prejudice and political intrigue of the moment does great harm to the long-term interests of the given country and the world.

Turning especially to Americans — among whom my children and grandchildren now live — I think first of all of the democratic traditions of the American people, of their steadfastness and love of life. The latest events in Iran, Afghanistan and other parts of the world have posed a serious challenge above all to America.

The Americans, their government and their president have honorably answered this challenge. Let the rest follow their lead.

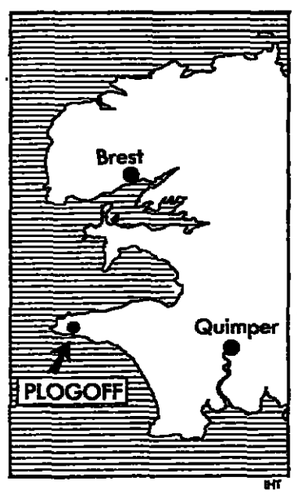
Nuclear Plan Hits a Wall

(Continued from Page 1)

the reactors and supply the steam that will drive the generators. Also, the whole of Brittany is poor in energy plants and produces only 20 percent of the electricity it consumes.

"Based on our assessment of the region's needs, we have gone ahead with the plans in an exemplary legal fashion," said an EDF official in Quimper, where the electricity company has its local headquarters.

But for critics in Brittany and elsewhere, the legal mechanisms of the French nuclear program have been overpoweringly loaded in favor of the state. It was only in 1977 that environmental impact statements became required by law, and they are far less detailed and rigorous than those in the United States and most Western European countries. France is also the only major Western nation without a nuclear safety law or an independent nuclear safety agency. And no public hearings are held here when new sites for nuclear plants are under consideration.



The nuclear station at Plogoff was first discussed several years ago between the EDF and various government ministries. In a second stage in 1976, elected officials at the regional level were consulted on the technical and economic feasibility of the project and its acceptability in terms of safety and environmental impact.

The project is now in its third stage, with the EDF conducting what it calls a "public inquiry." The nuclear proposals were supposed to have been left in town halls within a three-mile radius of Plogoff for six weeks to allow local residents to register their opinions. The EDF is then expected to issue written responses to their comments.

Even if all the local residents expressed disapproval of the nuclear station, the EDF and the government would not feel bound to abandon the project. As a result, the public inquiry has become the focus of local protests.

"I asked the national government to let us hold a referendum on the nuclear plans four years ago," said Jean-Marie Kerloc'h, mayor of Plogoff. "They turned me down. And now they are trying to use the public inquiry to pretend that they are consulting the local population."

Labeling the inquiry a "sham," the mayors of Plogoff and the other neighboring communities have refused to allow the inquiry to take place in their town halls. The government and the EDF have countered by setting up trailers with police protection where the nuclear plans are on exhibit.

The inquiry is scheduled to end Friday. And the subsequent withdrawal of the police forces will probably restore a temporary calm in Plogoff. But the community seems certain to resume its rebellion if the nuclear project receives government approval.

"I cannot see why certain minorities, because they are more vocal and noisy in the streets, should have more weight than the whole population," said Mr. Giraud, the Minister of Industry, asserting that a final decision would take into consideration the needs of the whole of Brittany.

Colombia Seeks 'Bloodless' End To Hostage Siege

BOGOTA, March 9 (AP) — President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today he desired a "bloodless solution" to the crisis over the foreign diplomats being held hostage in the Dominican Republic Embassy by terrorists here, but warned that their "safe release does not depend on the government alone." The terrorists were reportedly growing impatient with the lack of progress in the talks.

The president was questioned by reporters as he voted in municipal and departmental (state) elections in Bogota. "I want this situation to be resolved in the best possible way," Mr. Turbay Ayala said. He refused to answer a reporter who asked if the government would release political prisoners in exchange for the freedom of the hostages.

The Colombian government has maintained silence on the progress of the negotiations with the guerrillas. The guerrillas are holding some 50 captives, among them 14 ambassadors or acting ambassadors, including U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio.

The terrorists are reported to be growing impatient with lack of progress in the talks so far and are said to be considering breaking them off if the government does not respond to their demands.

The fourth round of face-to-face talks will be held this week, the government said in a terse presidential press release after last Friday's negotiations. Foreign Ministry sources said today the talks would resume within 48 hours.

Draft Call Said to Portend Spring Offensive

Afghan Rebel Group Offers Peace Ta

NEW DELHI, March 9 (UPI) — An Afghan rebel leader yesterday offered to meet Soviet officials to negotiate a peace settlement in Afghanistan and avert a spring offensive by the occupying Russian forces.

M. Amin Wakman, leader of one of the half dozen major rebel groups, made the offer after the Soviet-installed regime of Babrak Karmal issued a draft call for what diplomats said would probably be a offensive to wipe out rebel resistance.

Interviewed in New Delhi, Mr. Wakman admitted that, as the heavy snows begin to melt, the 75,000-man Soviet occupation army in Afghanistan would be able to deploy more tanks and heavy artillery against the rebels' mountain strongholds. But he said that fair weather should also work to the rebels' advantage, allowing them to move more freely across a terrain they know better than the Russians.

"I am ready to talk to any man, anywhere, anytime," said Mr. Wakman, whose Social Democrat Party claims to have 12,000 followers.

Kabul Reported Quiet

Travelers returning to New Delhi from Kabul yesterday reported that the capital was quiet but was firmly held by the Soviet occupation forces. "Everything is normal. All the shops are open. There is no looting, no problem right now. But people are not happy," a traveler said.

"All the bridges are being controlled by Russians. By 6:30 p.m. the whole bazaar closes because people are anxious to get home before darkness in case trouble starts. The government continually says be good. Don't cause trouble," the traveler reported.

He said that Soviet jet fighters and helicopters patrolled over the capital Friday and that, while some semblance of normality had returned to everyday life, meat prices have doubled and most essential commodities are scarce.

The Radio Kabul broadcast of the draft call said that all eligible Afghans 21 years old and over must report for possible military duty by next Saturday.

The broadcast, monitored in New Delhi, said, "Special attention should be drawn to completing the formation of the battle force, border units, police units."

Defections Claimed

In another development, Mujahideen rebel officials in Peshawar, Pakistan, claimed today that Afghan Army troops near rebel-controlled areas were confined at night and their weapons locked away to prevent them from defecting.

The rebel officials said their men in Afghanistan sent word by that 58 Afghan soldiers def two groups in two districts near province, and that 23 defected together brought wit 25 Soviet-made Kalashniko matic submachine guns and rounds of ammunition.

"These men told us that number of Afghan soldiers like to defect but that it i made very difficult," a spo said. "They said the troo being confined at night and have orders to shoot anyone the barracks or field encam he said. "The men's weap locked away at night."

Iran Militants Again St On Shift of U.S. Hostag

(Continued from Page 1)

der the hostages they seized Nov. 4 to the ruling council, only to back down by claiming Mr. Ghotbzadeh had deceived them into thinking that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had authorized the transfer.

It was the militants themselves who Thursday proposed the handover after saying that they were unable to comply with a Revolutionary Council order that they allow the UN commission to make a humanitarian visit to all the hostages.

As he left a meeting of the Revolutionary Council tonight, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that the militants had to decide by tomorrow whether they were going to hand over the hostages or allow the international commission in to see them. He said that a schedule for the transfer definitely would be fixed tomorrow.

Action Criticized

Mr. Ghotbzadeh criticized the captors for their action, saying it exposed their behavior to the nation. In addition to their two demands, he said, the militants also want Mr. Ghotbzadeh to acknowledge that the moment the Americans the custody of authorities ceiver is responsible for the Pars said.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh charged demand for a prior radio b was aimed at inducing a go to the embassy so the could claim they had the su the people, Pars said. Foreign Ministry point of behavior of the students a the great Iranian nation th of how the problem is," he s

The UN commission m Tehran hotel today to deci next step. The panel of law was scheduled to meet late day with Mr. Ghotbzadeh.

Spokesman Hassan Hab last night that the Revol Council had agreed the be for the hostages was inside bassy. If the militants cont oppose the meeting betw UN commission and the h the council would take resp ty for the Americans, he said.

The government has said fate of the Americans will b ed by the new Majlis, or pa not expected to convene for month. Ayatollah Khomein issued a ruling to that effect.

In another developme Sunday Times of London r that the United States has ex grave concern to the Irani erument over reports that among the militants might kill some or all of the hos forced to release them.

The newspaper said that sage from Washington requ surrances that the Iranian ment would take steps to any such action.

Sunday Times re Mohammed Heikal wrote t Washington message warne to the hostages would be a dous setback to the stabilit region.

It also warned that suc would "upset relations Tehran and Washington fo time, and would irrevocabl en the image of the Iranian tion," Mr. Heikal reported.

Carter Rules Out Apology To Gain Hostages' Release

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1953, he called the subject "ancient history" and declined to discuss it.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has laid down three conditions for the freeing of the hostages. One is that the United States pledge never again to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, which Mr. Carter has publicly done.

The second is that the United States accept Iran's right to seek the return of the deposed shah, which, according to officials, can be worked out.

The real stumbling block has been the Iranian demand for "self criticism" by the United States that the president approached yesterday in suggesting that an expression of concern is as far as he is willing to go.

Mr. Carter said that he does not believe the United States was hoodwinked by the Iranians when it agreed to support the UN commission that is in Iran to investigate Iranian grievances. He said he does not know if any of the hostages has been harmed.

Called Honest Mistake

Mr. Carter's view of the controversy over the UN vote censuring Israel is that it was an honest mistake for which he, as the government's chief executive, must bear the ultimate responsibility.

The UN Security Council resolution censured Israel for establishing settlements in occupied Arab territories and called for the settlements to be dismantled. The United States voted for the resolution, but at the same time dissociated itself from the demand for dismantlement.

But last Monday, two days after the vote, the White House disavowed the resolution, asserting that because of a communications foul-up Mr. Carter had not known that the resolution also dealt with the status of Jerusalem.

He said that he had no choice but to disavow the resolution because it violated an understanding reached at the Camp David Middle East summit conference to have the status of Jerusalem settled by negotiations, keeping it free of controversy at the United Nations.

In ordering support for the resolution, it was his intention only to signal Israel of continued U.S. opposition to establishment of settlements in the occupied territories, he said.

Mr. Carter gave this description of the events surrounding the UN episode:

On Feb. 29, the day before the vote, he orally instructed Mr. Vance to have U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry vote for the resolution if all references in it to Jerusalem were removed.

Two days after the vote, Mr. Carter was informed by Vice President Mondale that references to Jerusalem had remained in the resolution and that Israeli Ambassador Ephriam Evron and Sol Linowitz, the president's special envoy to the Middle East, had warned that this could endanger the peace process. It was only then that the president read the full text of the resolution.

Later that same day, Mr. Carter informed Mr. Evron that a disavowal statement would be issued that night. Mr. Evron did not suggest what the disavowal should say.

Carter Signals Acceptan Of Higher Unemployme

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, who said that the administration had to accept higher unemployment.

"I don't think we should say that," Sen. Byrd replied when asked about Mr. Schultze's statement, but he added, "it may occur."

Unemployment, which stood at 8 percent when Mr. Carter took office in 1977, was a principal issue of his campaigned against President Ford in 1976. It continued to be a high-priority item in the first part of Mr. Carter's term, but became less of an issue in the last year, both because it leveled off at about 6 percent and the inflation rate steadily increased.

The government's wholesale price index figures released Friday showed a 1.5 percent increase for February, pushing the inflation rate to 19.9 percent. At the same time, the unemployment rate dropped from 6.2 percent to 6 percent.

Mr. Carter, who has been meeting with Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress to try to reach a consensus on a program to combat inflation, declined to specify what action might be taken or exactly when he would announce the program.

But he indicated that it w within the next week or so in addition to sharp cutbac budget, measures being co touch on government reg federal hiring practices, ta energy cutbacks and impos gasoline quotas for in states.

Despite calls by Sen. and several economists for tory wage and price contr Carter reiterated his oppos such a policy. He pledged i maintain a voluntary w price control mechanism as possible.

Assad Is Quoted As Saying Syria Ready for Israel

KUWAIT, March 9 (UPI) — Syrian troops are ready to confront Israel, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said in an interview published here yesterday by the newspaper Al-Rai Al-Amm.

"Syria will not hesitate to confront Israel. It will also not surrender to any pressures, threats or even Israeli military actions," Mr. Assad said.

Mr. Assad defended his government's decision to redeploy Syrian troops from Beirut and other Lebanese areas to the Bekaa Valley, of eastern Lebanon, used as an air corridor by Israeli planes in the 1967 and 1973 wars. He said the move was made "to bolster our military stand."

Syrian officials have accused Israel of planning a major offensive that they said would aim at Palestinian guerrillas as well.

Mr. Assad attacked the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement and said it was because of its possible consequences that Syria had decided to move its troops in Lebanon. The withdrawal from East Beirut started on Friday.

Police Arrested In Lagos Deaths

NIAMEY, Niger, March 9 (Reuters) — Five Nigerian policemen and an investigating magistrate have been arrested after the deaths in Lagos of 50 prisoners in a police van meant to hold 20, Niger Interior Minister Tanja Mamadou said yesterday.

The minister, speaking on his return from a fact-finding trip to Lagos, said that 35 of the dead were from Niger. Radio Accra has reported that six were Ghanaians.

Capt. Mamadou said that 68 prisoners were interrogated by the magistrate about a holdup, were put into the closed van and spent hours in the hot sun. Eighteen survived. Radio Lagos and Radio Accra have said the men were arrested for loitering. Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has ordered an inquiry.

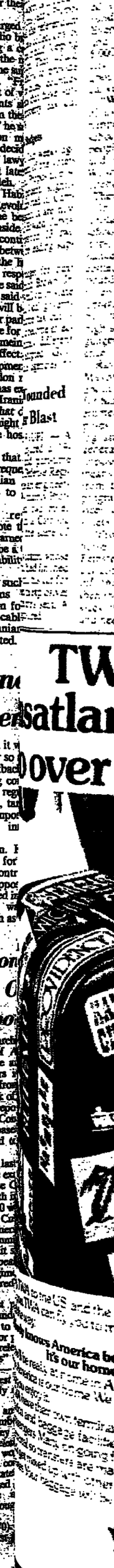
Cuban Prison Mistreated, C Says in Repo

WASHINGTON, March — An Organization of A States report says there a 1,000 political prisoners some of whom suffer fro inadequate diet and lack of attention. The 49-page repo OAS Inter-American Com on Human Rights was base on smuggled letters and t from former prisoners.

The commission said last could not determine the ex ber of prisoners because G refused to cooperate with i tors. Its estimate of 1,000 w on public statements by Cu cials. Some of the prisoner prisoned for crimes commi der the Batista regime, it s many were jailed for spea against the present regim cause they were considered ous.

The report said most take part in a program und they agree to conform to principles in exchange for tial treatment and early rele the so-called "plantados" who refuse to conform — the source of the greatest because they are severely ed, the report said.

The commission cited an buted report from Novemb on the plantados: "They men, they are ghosts, skele ered with skin. They are wa those photos of the Nazi co tion camps. . . . The state nutrition, the generalized keeps many of these people . . . without enou gy even to stand up. . . have died (more than 479) nated in the communist Cuba."



Fear Proposition 9

ficials in California Feel unch of Proposition 13

By Wallace Turner

FRANCISCO, March 9 — Local authorities in Cali- are approaching the third year after the property tax ced by the voting of Propo- in mid-1978 with gloom abling. Municipal poverty is ear to set in San Francis- worse may be coming.

side of the spectacular City -marred by dirty paint. Pub- now seem always to have lawns. Libraries are closed and longer as the days go by. processing is six months be-

employees seem to be in- conflict with the city gov- or the school district. The were hit last fall by a pro- strike of teachers. About munition notices are now to be given to teachers.

ering over the scene, seeming ipal leaders like a predato- ready to swoop, is a June 3 ide vote on this year's Propo- If passed, the referendum cut the state's collections of income tax in half, lopping about $4 billion. That would the state's ability to provide aid to the cities, counties school districts that have suf- from the property tax cut June, 1978.

"Shadow' Budgets

opinion poll four weeks ago that 60 percent of the voters nothing about Proposition 9. the other 40 percent, slightly than half supported it. Cam- for and against it are now the ballot form, with Howard Jarvis, author of Proposition 13 two ago, among the leading sup- proposed budget for next Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. about $5.4 million in state schools and local govern- but if the income tax cut is it would be adopted. Gov. has told state agencies to the United States grave concern to the government over reports among the militants kill some or all of forced to release.

Protestant Wounded In Belfast Car Blast

BELFAST, March 9 (UPI) — A The newspaper bomb seriously injured a 19- sage from Washington old Protestant and part-time surances that three of the Ulster Defense Regiment would take yesterday outside an engineer- any such action plant that employs mainly Prot- Sunday Times but is located two miles Mohammed Heik the city center in a Catholic Washington mes- district and has been the scene of to the hostages numerous incidents. dous setback to the police said that the victim, whose region was not released, had finished shift and got into his car for trip home when the explosives Tehran and Washing- off under the driver's seat. A time, and would im- by was slightly injured. en, the image of the tion," Mr. Heikal

Meter Causes Short Circuit

Failure of Safety Device Shuts U.S. Nuclear Plant

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP) — A device installed to help prevent a nuclear accident similar to that at Three Mile Island caused a short circuit that shut down the Crystal River nuclear power plant in Florida last week, nuclear regulators learned Friday.

The device, called a saturation or subcooling meter, was installed on all 70 operating reactors in the United States on orders of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission following the accident at the Three Mile Island, Pa., nuclear power plant. It was designed to give operators more direct information on the condition of a reactor's radioactive core.

The one at Crystal River was installed within the last two months. The Feb. 26 shutdown occurred when two tiny pins short-circuited on their connection to one of the meter's four circuit boards, according to Ed Blackwood, a nuclear systems engineer in the commission's operations inspection office.

Formal Warning

Mr. Blackwood said that it was his tentative conclusion that the problem was the result of an installation error and not a design difficulty, since the circuit board appeared to have been slightly out of alignment. "It's a tight squeeze. There was lots of stuff in this cabinet," Mr. Blackwood said.

However, other commission sources said that the possibility of a design problem, which would be much more serious, has not been ruled out.

The commission formally warned all reactor operators Friday to check the all circuit cards in their plants. The cards are made by a subsidiary of Babcock & Wilcox Co., which built Crystal River and Three Mile Island nuclear plants.

The commission's Atlanta office, which handled the Crystal River incident, completed its formal report Friday to the commission's Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, which supplies technical advice.

The committee had complained formally in January that the time allowed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff for checking items that would be required as Three Mile Island repairs was "too short to give reasonable assurance that all changes will be in the direction of greater safety."

Harold Lewis, physics professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, said: "The plan consists of an uncritical listing of anything anyone has suggested be done in the aftermath of [not necessarily as a result of] the accident at Three Mile Island."

He asked commission staff members Friday if their recommendations had helped or hindered the situation at the Crystal River plant.

"I think we helped, and the Crystal River operators think we helped," Deanwood Ross, chief of the task force on post-Three Mile Island orders, said later. "The training made them more aware of what could go wrong and they responded a lot quicker than they otherwise would have."

The Atlanta officials said that earlier reports of personnel error while working on the electrical system were incorrect. The workmen had been checking a cable system unrelated to the one that failed, they said.

The Crystal River plant is shut down while repairs and some planned maintenance are performed. Florida Power Corp., the plant's owners, said the exact sequence of events that led to the shutdown is being studied.



Associated Press

Gerald Ford and former Ronald Reagan campaign manager John Sears (right) talk last week at the Ford home in Rancho Mirage, Calif. The former president said he was seeking Mr. Sears' advice on a possible run for the Republican nomination.

Ford to Meet Republicans Of N.Y. Before Primary

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, March 9 (LAT) — Former U.S. president Gerald Ford on Thursday is to meet New York state Republican officials who are supporting a slate of uncommitted delegates in the New York presidential primary on March 25.

The aim is to bolster the prestige of the uncommitted slate, which faces opposition in some areas from delegate slates pledged to former California Gov. Ronald Reagan or to George Bush, two leading candidates in the race for the Republican presidential nomination.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush ignored a warning that the New York State Republican Committee sent to all of the Republican presidential contenders. The committee, in hopes of keeping leverage at the nominating convention in Detroit this summer, is running uncommitted slates of delegates throughout the state in the Republican primary.

On Ballot

By contrast, in the Democratic primary, President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy will be named on the ballot.

In an unusual action, State Republican Chairman Bernard Kilbourn told all presidential hopefuls that efforts to field their own slates in New York — with its lode of 123 delegates to the Republican convention — would be considered unfriendly acts.

Mr. Kilbourn has invited more than a dozen party leaders, including Sen. Jacob Javits, to meet Mr. Ford in Manhattan.

Maneuver

Since the late Nelson Rockefeller was governor, the Republican Party in New York has fragmented into a number of relatively weak fiefs. Mr. Kilbourn's uncommitted-slate maneuver is an attempt to regain some central power.

But in such a climate it is no surprise that Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan, who chose New York City to announce his presidential candidacy, are running their own slates in the primary.

The exact number of areas where Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan will have their own slates on the ballot is still not certain because the legitimacy of some delegate nominating petitions is being challenged in court. But it appears that the two will oppose each other in perhaps 13 congressional districts in New York City — their major battleground in the primary.

Quake Hits South Pacific

GOLDEN, Colo., March 9 (UPI) — An earthquake registering 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale yesterday hit the South Pacific's New Hebrides Island region, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

Basques Voting On Government By Home Rule

BILBAO, Spain, March 9 (AP) — Basques voted peacefully today for their first home-rule government since the Spanish Civil War, with nationalists favored to win over independence-seeking leftists and government centrists.

But cold, rainy weather and fears of violence kept thousands away from the polls and the chance to elect the Basque region's first parliament in history. Final results are not expected until tomorrow.

Last-hour predictions gave the Basque Nationalist Party of Carlos Garaicoechea a commanding lead over four other major parties, but not enough strength for a majority in the 60-seat assembly that will name the local government. Polls indicated the nationalists would fall short by about half a dozen seats.

In San Sebastian, Mr. Garaicoechea said he hoped autonomous government would solve the region's economic problems and end the continuing political violence there.

U.S. Citizen, Out of Soviet Prison, Savoring the Chicken in His Stew

LAS VEGAS, March 9 (AP) — Paul Brawer stood in his kitchen and cut up vegetables and chicken in his Russian-style stew. "You wouldn't have had chicken in this dish in the Soviet labor camp," he said.

Brawer, released from a Volga River camp March 1, was home after serving 3½ years of a five-year sentence on charges of smuggling nearly 63 pounds of heroin into the Soviet Union. U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow said that two other U.S. citizens sentenced with him, Gerald Amster and Dennis Burn, are still being held and that there was no explanation for Mr. Brawer's early release.

"I've had trouble adjusting to the American food," Brawer said. "I have dysentary. So I decided to make something like I ate there. I don't feel so bad physically. I have my strength. Not what it was, though."

Brawer and the two others were arrested June 29, 1976, in a Moscow airport and were charged with aiding Chinese drug traffickers in return for $11,000 and 3.3 pounds of heroin. The men said at the time they hoped to take the drugs to Paris.

"I have no hatreds against the Sovet Union," Brawer said. "From what I understand, I got pretty much the same sentence I would have gotten anyplace." But he was bitter toward his own government. "The U.S. policy toward drug traffickers," he said, "seems to be no interference at any time."

Judge Rules U.S. Can Sue Over Deaths of Waterfowl

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP) — In a ruling hailed by environmental groups, a federal judge has declared that state and federal governments are protectors of the United States' migratory waterfowl and may sue polluters for disasters that harm the birds.

The ruling by a judge in Norfolk, Va., came in a case growing out of the worst oil spill in Chesapeake Bay history — the sinking of an oil barge on Feb. 2, 1976, that was blamed for killing 30,000 waterfowl.

The Maryland company that owned the barge had argued that it could not be sued because no one owned the dead birds.

But U.S. District Judge Calvitt Clarke Jr. held that ownership was irrelevant. While no individual citizen could sue over the dead ducks, geese and swans, Judge Clarke said, "the state certainly has a sovereign interest in preserving wildlife resources" and could collect damages over their deaths.

He refused to dismiss a $900,000 lawsuit filed by the state of Virginia and the U.S. Justice Department against Steuart Transportation Co. of Piney Point, owner of the barge. Since Judge Clarke's ruling on Friday, lawyers for Steuart have offered to settle the case out of court.

Lisbon Gets Bonn Loan

LISBON, March 9 (UPI) — West Germany has granted Portugal a 55-million-mark ($30.5-million) loan for development of small and medium scale industries. The agreement, signed Friday, raised total Bonn credits to Lisbon during the last five years to $200 million.

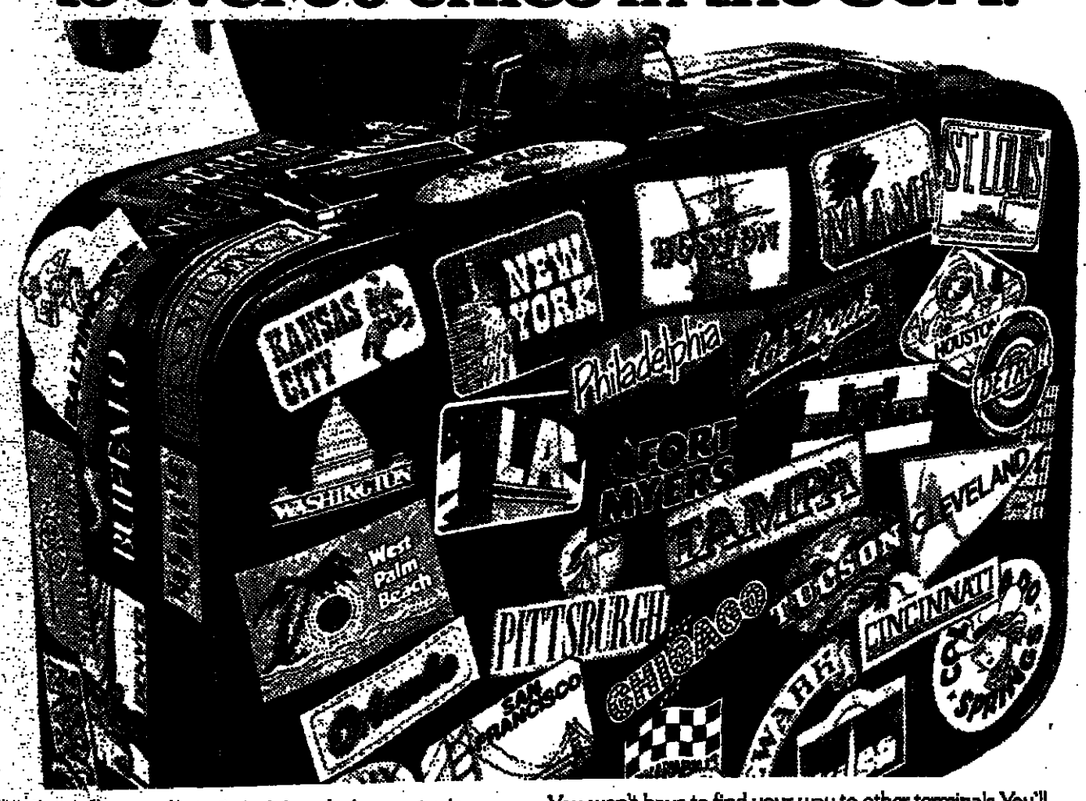
Cologne Police Detain Ex-Nazi

MUNICH, March 9 (UPI) — Cologne police yesterday detained a wartime Nazi official — convicted of complicity in the deportation to Auschwitz of 73,000 French Jews — after a court revoked his release on bail. Ernst Heinrichsohn had been released on bail of 200,000 marks (about $112,000) pending appeal of a six-year jail sentence.

Henrichsohn's superiors in the Paris SS administration, Kurt Lischka and Herbert Hagen, have been sentenced to 10 and 12 years respectively. The three men denied in court they had known of the fate awaiting the Jews at Auschwitz, where more than 30,000 of them died.

Meanwhile, a Hamburg newsmagazine said yesterday Heinrichsohn may face murder charges in another case. Der Spiegel said the Duesseldorf district attorney is preparing to try Heinrichsohn for his alleged part in the killing of five French citizens in 1944. Duesseldorf officials were not available for comment.

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Refused to Back Treaty With Egypt

Shamir, a Rightist, Named Israel's Foreign Minister

William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 9 (WP) — Yitzhak Shamir, the fiercely right-wing speaker of Israel's parliament who refused to support the Camp David peace treaty because it meant abandoning Jewish settlements in the Sinai Peninsula, today was named by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to be Israel's sixth minister of foreign affairs.

Mr. Shamir, 65, will fill the vacancy left by the abrupt resignation last October of Moshe Dayan in a dispute over what Mr. Dayan termed the Likud government's inflexible position in the negotiations for the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Israeli Cabinet is expected to formally endorse Mr. Shamir in a special meeting tomorrow, after which the Knesset, Israel's parliament, would confirm the appointment. The Foreign Ministry portfolio has been held for the last five months by Mr. Begin on an acting basis.

Mr. Shamir, onetime commander of the underground Stern Gang and a rival of Mr. Begin's in the struggle against the British mandatory authority in Palestine, will bolster the hawkish wing of the Likud's Cabinet at a time when Israel's policies in the occupied territories are coming under increasing fire from the United Nations and the European Economic Community.

A self-described revisionist Zionist, Mr. Shamir is an outspoken advocate of Israel's biblical right to build civilian settlements in territory seized during the 1967 six-day war. When he abstained on the Knesset vote ratifying the peace treaty last year, Mr. Shamir, as speaker, offered a respectable cover for dissenters who had been regarded on the edge of rationality during the post-Camp David peace euphoria that swept Israel.

But it remained unclear tonight whether Mr. Begin intends to restore to the Foreign Ministry any of the power he stripped away over the last two years, thereby encouraging Mr. Dayan's resignation. Mr. Begin entrusted the crucial Palestinian autonomy negotiations to Interior Minister Yosef Burg and most matters dealing with southern Lebanon to Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, leaving the Foreign Ministry with little more than routine diplomatic chores. As a result, Mr. Begin retained tight charge, but the ministry has slipped into a state of disarray and low morale among its career diplomats.



Yitzhak Shamir

In an interview, Mr. Shamir seemed to be sensitive to the malaise in the Likud government in the face of sagging popularity in opinion polls and the worsening economic situation in Israel, where inflation is at 111 per cent annually.

"There are big differences for us, because we do not not have any experience in government," Mr. Shamir said, referring to the Herut Party, which is the nucleus of the Likud. "Maybe we arrived at these positions too late. All of us, the leading group, are not young anymore. Maybe it would have been better if we had come in 10 years earlier. But we must do the best with it," he added.

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Autonomy Talks Reportedly Raised

Carter Met Israel's Envoy Before UN Vote Disavowal

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP) — Ambassador Ephraim Evron of Israel met with President Carter last Monday shortly before the start of a top-level White House meeting that ended with Mr. Carter repudiating a U.S. vote criticizing Israel in the United Nations, according to administration and diplomatic sources.

The sources confirmed Friday the Evron-Carter meeting after reports began circulating that day that the Israeli ambassador went to the White House Monday night and may have had a role in suggesting the language of the statement issued by Mr. Carter at 10 p.m. Monday.

According to the sources, though, Mr. Evron's session with Mr. Carter, arranged by Vice President Mondale, took place around 4:30 p.m. Monday and was confined to the ambassador restating Israel's objections to the UN Security Council resolution for which the United States had voted two days earlier.

The U.S. vote was intended to register a protest against Israel's policy of establishing Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.

In his statement Monday night, Mr. Carter said that because of a misunderstanding between himself and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, he was unaware that the resolution contained references to the status of Jerusalem that the United States considered unacceptable. As a result, Mr. Carter added, the United States should have abstained from the UN vote.

Speculation for Reversal

Although Mr. Vance subsequently accepted responsibility for what was termed "the failure in communications" the incident has raised speculation about possible other reasons for Mr. Carter's reversal of position. Much of the speculation has centered on whether the White House became concerned that Israel would retaliate by blocking progress on its U.S.-mediated talks with Egypt about limited self-government for the occupied territories.

Mr. Evron was known to have met Monday morning with Mr. Mondale and Sol Linowitz, Mr. Carter's special Mideast negotiator. According to reliable sources, the ambassador, while making no overt threats, warned Mr. Mondale and Mr. Linowitz that the UN vote could have serious consequences for the autonomy talks.

After that information was relayed to Mr. Carter, a series of White House discussions began that led to a meeting of Mr. Carter's top foreign policy advisers Monday at 5 p.m. and ended later that night with the issuing of the president's statement.

The 5 p.m. meeting was chaired by Mr. Mondale. About an hour before it began, the sources said, Mr. Evron went to the White House for a second meeting with the vice president and was taken by Mr. Mondale to Mr. Carter's office, where he spoke with the president for about 20 minutes.

Israeli Cabinet Again Postpones Move on Hebron

JERUSALEM, March 9 (WP) — For the fourth time in as many weeks, the Israeli Cabinet today postponed its plans to implement a decision in principle to allow Jewish civilian settlers to move into the center of the exclusively Arab city of Hebron in the West Bank.

The Cabinet, which is divided on the issue, delayed its vote at the request of the Liberal faction of the ruling Likud government, whose leadership wants to consider the measure this week.

Housing Minister David Levy has prepared extensive plans to rebuild a number of houses that were Jewish-owned before the 1929 Arab riots in Hebron, in which 67 Jews were massacred and the remainder fled.

The new Hebron settlement is opposed by the United States and by UN Security Council resolution.

Salvadoran Junta Takes Over Banks To Back Up Agrarian-Reform Move

SAN SALVADOR, March 9 (UPI) — El Salvador's ruling military-civilian junta has followed up expropriation of 60 percent of the nation's richest farmland by nationalizing Salvadoran banks, in another move to avert civil war.

The decree, announced Friday by civilian junta member Jose Antonio Morales, affects eight Salvadoran banks and six credit institutions, officials said. They said that foreign banks operating in El Salvador — which include Citibank, the Bank of America and the Bank of London and South America — will not be affected.

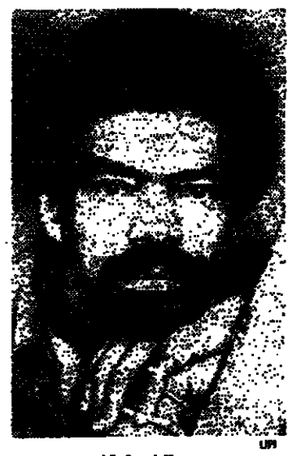
The nationalization of the private finance system is part of a process designed to help make a success of the agrarian reform announced Thursday, Mr. Morales said. Bank directors are to be replaced immediately by administrators of the Salvadoran Central Reserve Bank.

Mr. Morales said that employees would be entitled to 20-percent ownership of banks, and private enterprise 29 percent. The government takes 51 percent.

No one family is to be allowed to have more than 1-percent ownership, or any share in more than one bank — a provision aimed at reducing the control on the country's economy held at present by a tiny elite.

"The savings of the public will be guaranteed, and they will generate more jobs once they are invested, to finance credit for small businessmen and growers," he said. "The control of the funds will be taken from a few hands."

Officials have said that 94 percent of the funds in Salvadoran banks is public savings, used by bank owners to finance their own projects, and the other 6 percent is the owners' own deposits.



Alvin Ailey

Alvin Ailey Held For Observation In N.Y. Assaults

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI) — Choreographer Alvin Ailey, who police said tried to force his way into Columbia University's International House and assaulted a sanitation man and a guard, has been admitted to Bellevue Hospital for observation, police said yesterday.

Mr. Ailey, founder of the Alvin Ailey Dancers and the American Dance Theater, was treated for minor injuries suffered Friday in scuffles outside the building in upper Manhattan, police said. He was arrested and charged with assault, harassment, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

"He evidently wanted to see a friend . . . ," said Paul Szilerd, the choreographer's manager. "He then evidently got into a fight. Alvin has been under tremendous strain. He needs a long rest."

Mr. Ailey reportedly was attempting to see a former International House resident who no longer lives there. A security patrolman said that when Mr. Ailey left the building, he attacked a sanitation man and, when a security car pulled up, he tried to pull the driver through the window.

Communists' Office Firebombed in Rome

ROME, March 9 (UPI) — Guerrillas today firebombed an office of the Communist Party and tried to bomb a rightist youth center, police said.

They said youths hurling firebombs set fire to a party office in Rome's Gianicolense section and that the office burned to the ground. Explosives experts dismantled a bomb set at the youth center.

Bid Raises Church-State Issue

Hasidic Jews in U.S. Seek Minority-Business Fund

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP) — A petition from a group of Hasidic Jews seeking minority status to qualify for special federal aid has triggered a furor among some blacks, small business groups and some members of Congress.

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., author of the legislation intended primarily to aid blacks and Hispanics but under which the Hasidic Jews are now seeking relief, is opposing the petition, while some of his colleagues on the House Small Business Committee are supporting it.

The petition has pointed up several sensitive questions concerning rights of religious groups and separation of church and state. It may also open up the minority-benefits fund to other religious and ethnic groups besides blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Asian Pacific Americans. The last group was classified recently as a socially disadvantaged group.

For example, some Pakistani-Americans and Eastern Indian citizens are considering applying to get into the program, said Carl Basnett, a consultant for the federal Small Business Administration, who is coordinating the Hasidics' case.

'A Limited Pie'

"I see this as a real serious problem," Rep. Mitchell said. "I might be sympathetic toward the economic conditions of the Hasidic Jews . . . But there's a limited pie."

"What happens in terms of separation of church and state?" Rep. Mitchell asked. "This is clearly a religious group." He said that the Unification Church, run by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, could also claim to be socially disadvantaged. "What about the Amish in Pennsylvania?" Mitchell added.

"The bottom line is this," Rep. Mitchell continued, "I have a very serious concern about whether or not we should open the door [to] religious groups which could raise really, really serious constitutional problems."

The Hasidim has received 38 letters of support, including those from Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Charles Mathias, R-Md., and Reps. John LaFalce, D-N.Y., a member of the House Small Business Committee, and Geraldine Ferraro, D-N.Y.

Those congressmen who sent letters of support with the Hasidics' petition are Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., James Howard, D-N.J., Steven Solarz, D-N.Y., and Leo Zeferetti, D-N.Y.

In a petition filed with the Small Business Administration, the Hasidic group said that their business men are often shunned by outsiders because they "speak halting, broken English compounded by a thick accent," and have unique dress, such as side locks, black frock coats, broad-brimmed hats, prayer shawls and white collarless shirts worn by the men, and unique hair styles for male children. Married women must wear "special hairpieces," the petition says.

In addition, it said, the ultraorthodox Jews have special dietary restrictions and follow religious customs that "contribute to an overall image of strangeness and complement the other visible differences that set them apart from the rest of the population."

The Hasidim also claim that they should not be prohibited from benefiting from the mainstream of American business because of their religious beliefs and customs, which they say are protected under the Constitution. In contrast, many of the 24 letters in opposition to the petition said that religion is a matter of choice and is unlike the situation of blacks or Hispanics who have no choice of skin color or ethnic background.

Sicily Bridge Project Takes Step Forward

ROME, March 9 (AP) — The Italian government yesterday approved Oscar Ando, a Christian Democratic senator and former mayor of Palermo, Sicily, commissioner to study the project to link Sicily and the Italian mainland by a two-mile bridge. The bridge would cost more than $1 billion.

The single span to take traffic and cars over the Strait of Messina would be the world's longest suspension bridge at 10,800 feet, more than twice the length of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge at the entrance of New York harbor. Parliament authorized formation of the study group eight years ago, but no action had been taken since then.

Arab Demand on Wh

TUNIS, March 9 (UPI) — The Arab League's health ministers demanded today that the World Health Organization move its Eastern Mediterranean regional office from Alexandria, Egypt, to another country. The decision was in line with Egypt's boycott by the Arab League, which last year moved its headquarters from Cairo to Tunis in retaliation for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

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Austria	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
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Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Ir.	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.A.E. (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Associated Press

The bow of the Tanio sinking off Brittany.

...tern of Wrecked Tanker Towed To Breton Bay, Averting Spill

REST, France, March 9 (UPI) — A seagoing tugboat yesterday ...d the stern section of the wrecked tanker Tanio to a sheltered ... before its 13,000 tons of oil could spill into the sea.

... helicopter landed a crew aboard the half-submerged part of the ... and a cable was fastened to the tugboat, which then towed the ... ction to the Bay of Saint Brieuc. Strong southeasterly winds ... tened to toss it onto reefs, where its tanks would have been ... ced, naval authorities said.

The bow section sank shortly after the breakup of the tanker, ... ich carried 26,000 tons of petroleum products. Eight crewmen, ...nding the French captain, died when the vessel was battered ... day in storms lashing the western approaches of the English ... annel.

French Navy ships and helicopters rescued 31 crew members after ... tanker broke in two about 35 miles north of the Ile de Batz. Authorities believe that between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of heavy oil ... rilled into the sea from damaged tanks. More than a dozen ships ... prayed chemical dissolvants on the slick, which, officials said, had ... en reduced to about a mile long and several yards across. No beaches appeared in immediate danger of pollution, they said.

...K. Nears Major Choice ...r Future Nuclear Force

By William Tuohy

...DON, March 9 (LAT) — ... Margaret Thatcher became ... minister, one of her first ...ies was a visit to the under- ...d "war room" in Whitehall to ... what she would have to do to ... Britain's nuclear missiles. ...ad long insisted that Britain ... maintain its independent nu- ... deterrent force, which it has ...r the last three decades.

...w she faces a decision that will ...ast conviction. She must de- ...whether to replace Britain's ag- ...laris missile system and, if so, ...what new system. The decision ...es billions of pounds.

Polaris is expected to remain ...vice, into the 1990s, but the ...me for adopting a new system ...ng that the government must ... soon. The question has ...ted a close examination of ...olitical and military reasons ...itain to have an independent ...r deterrent force.

...ense Secretary Francis Pym ...ly told Parliament: "We think ...ritain needs to be a nuclear ... primarily because of what ...ntributes to NATO's strategy ...errence and, through that, to ...n national security."

No Final Decision

...dded: "Knowing how long it ... to design and procure new ...ic forces of the complexity ...eeded, we must decide before ...about Polaris' ultimate re- ...ent."

...0 Downing Street, a Thatcher ...id: "We have every intention ...maining the independent nu- ...leterrent force. We are look- ...a replacement for the Polar- ...d while there has been no fi- ...cision, there is a good deal of ...n leaning toward the U.S. ...d for the 1990s onward."

...t the force — *targeted on So-* ...ties — is designed to do is ... Soviet attack by providing a ...lory second-strike capability. ...rce is committed to the North ...ic Treaty Organization ...) "except where supreme ...al interests might be at

...consists of four nuclear- ...ed submarines — Resolution, ...e, Renown and Revenge — ...arrying 16 nuclear-tipped Po- ...issiles with a range of 2,500 ... At any given time, at least ...d usually two of the Polaris ...rines are on station in the Atlantic. Britain also has 56 ... bombers that can carry nu- ...ombs to targets in the Soviet

...er the NATO umbrella, the ... States has about 170 F-111 ...-bombers that can carry nu- ...eapons based in Britain. And ...nited States plans to base *...han 100 Cruise missiles on* ... launchers in the United ...dm. under a recent NATO ...ent.

...since Britain's independent ... deterrent was established in the late 1940s, Conservative and Labor governments alike have supported the concept. Conservative governments, in particular, have taken the position that Britain's nuclear force has contributed to political stability in the world by inhibiting a Soviet first strike. Defense Secretary Pym said, "The deterrent strategy has won for Europe a peace that has endured now for 35 years."

Recently the British government disclosed that a $2-billion program to upgrade the Polaris missiles was being completed. Under this program, code-named Chevaline after an elusive mountain goat, each Polaris missile was fitted with three multiple re-entry warheads designed to evade the anti-ballistic missile systems around Soviet cities.

Britain's problem now is that the United States is phasing out its own Polaris missiles in favor of the Poseidon and, later, the Trident. So the question here for the 1990s is whether to continue to upgrade the Polaris after production lines in the United States are shut down, or to opt for a newer missile.

It has been argued that because of the high cost — up to $11 billion or $12 billion over a 10-year period — Britain can no longer afford an independent deterrent, and that it would be wiser and cheaper to rely on the U.S. strategic umbrella. But this view has been overruled by Mrs. Thatcher's government.

Sticking With Polaris

A senior analyst in the nuclear strategy establishment has suggested that, with Britain's economic problems, it would be better to stick with the old Polaris and upgrade it well into the 21st century. Col. Jonathan Alford, a retired British army engineer and deputy director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, said it would be feasible to keep the existing system indefinitely.

Col. Alford told a visitor that the high cost of switching to the Trident would "bite into the conventional systems of the British armed forces." He said he recognized the effectiveness of the Trident, which has a range of 4,000 miles, but he argued that in terms of cost effectiveness there was an advantage in staying with the Polaris. He said that new submarines could be built to accommodate the Polaris.

Other strategists argue that once the Polaris production line is shut down and spares are no longer available, the cost of maintaining the old missiles will soar. Thus, most analysts say that Britain must choose between the Trident and the new Cruise missile being developed by the United States.

Some analysts question whether the British should rely so heavily on U.S. systems. But the alternatives, if a deterrent force is to be maintained, are building a British system at enormous extra cost, or collaborating with the French, something that the British regard as risky.

News Analysis

Schmidt's U.S. Trip Cooled Critics There and at Home

By John Vinocur

BONN, March 9 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to the United States represents an important but temporary personal victory, an exploit that has won him a respite from both the U.S. government critics who want him to assume a harder anti-Soviet line and his election-year opponents at home who have sought to portray him as a disloyal ally.

President Carter's statements of understanding for West Germany's vulnerability and its particular relationship with the Soviet Union mean that Mr. Schmidt can now continue his modulated approach to dealing with the Afghanistan situation, strengthened by what boils down to a tacit seal of approval from the White House.

In terms of West German domestic politics, this is everything the Social Democratic leader could have hoped for on his return from the United States today, seven months before his government goes up for re-election in the first week in October.

When a joint U.S.-West German communique says that both sides are in almost total agreement in their evaluation of the world situation, it becomes distinctly more difficult for Mr. Schmidt's opponent, Franz Joseph Strauss, who himself sees Mr. Carter this week, to portray the chancellor as a man who has incorrectly evaluated the Soviet Union, who unwittingly represents its interests and who is contributing to the disintegration of the Atlantic alliance.

But there is good reason to suppose that Mr. Schmidt's success in quieting Washington down did not come alone through the strength of his arguments or that the situation is a permanent one.

U.S. Vote on Israel

The day before Mr. Schmidt left on his trip, a close aide described the chancellor as nervous and concerned about a mission that was being billed here as the most sensitive conversations with Washington in the six years he has held office. A day later, the furor about the U.S. vote on Israel in the United Nations had broken out, seemingly vindicating Mr. Schmidt's views about the "unpredictability" of Carter administration foreign policy and making it next to impossible for the White House to exert pressure on anyone with a different approach to dealing with the current crises.

In this sense, Mr. Schmidt suddenly found himself with something close to a free ride. It would be incorrect, however, to explain the lack of U.S. pressure for a harder stance on the Olympic boycott or on economic sanctions against the Soviet Union — Mr. Schmidt said there was none — as entirely a result of the botched vote at the UN.

A White House aide said there was some realization that the U.S. position on dealing with Afghanistan had sprinted too far ahead of a stance that West Germany, described by Mr. Carter as Western Europe's leading power, could comfortably hold. Saying that Europe liked the United States to be a step ahead but not three or four, the aide suggested that there were good tactical reasons for taking the heat off for the time being.

Thus, any assumption on Mr. Schmidt's part that the pause is more than a respite would appear mistaken. A high administration official, stressing that the chapter on reaction to Afghanistan was not closed, said that the Soviet involvement gave every sign of intensifying rather than diminishing and that in time he expected European public opinion to pull reluctant allied governments closer toward the tougher U.S. line.

In this respect, demands on Mr. Schmidt to take a more punitive approach toward the Soviet Union seem to have been put aside only temporarily.

The First to Suffer

Despite his arguments before American audiences about the dangers of diminished detente in Europe, including the assertion, repeated at least four times along the circuit of meetings and luncheons, that Soviet Jews as well as Germans would be first to suffer, Mr. Schmidt knows that U.S. foreign policy and public opinion are not going to worry much about the breakdown in talks over more highway links between East and West Germany if there are new Soviet provocations.

Although the reasons for Mr. Schmidt's satisfaction with the trip are obvious, there is no basis to suppose it changed either his assumptions about the United States or American ideas about what kind of risks West Germany is willing to take in participating in the Western response to Soviet expansionism.

In talking to an interviewer in Washington of the "unpredictable" character of Carter administration foreign policy, Mr. Schmidt may have reflected the thinking of many persons in the United States. But coming from the mouth of the West German chancellor, some Americans also consider that the remark tends to legitimize unproductive sniping at the United States within the alliance.

When, in a television interview with an American network, he used the word "deplorable" to characterize the UN vote affair, his press secretary was able to get the phrase cut out of the actual broadcast, but it made its way into West German newspapers. In the plane on the way home last night, Mr. Schmidt chose the word "naive" to describe some U.S. attitudes about dealing with inflation. Again, his press secretary suggested the word should go off the record, but Mr. Schmidt overruled him.

At the same session, Mr. Schmidt also got to say what he really thinks about the Olympic boycott, calling it a measure that will have unfavorable effects on the dialogue between East and West, possibly hindering the re-establishment of the military balance between the two blocs.

As far as U.S. assumptions are concerned, Mr. Schmidt confirmed that the West Germans are willing to spend money in many areas, but within their own conceptual framework. Assistance to Pakistan will increase, but there is no readiness to give the country military aid.

An American who listened to the chancellor talk privately for more than an hour last week, turned afterward to another American who is involved daily in West German affairs. "Did I get it right?" he asked. "The Germans are happy to be protected by us, but they don't want any new risks or trouble."

Mugabe Said to Reserve Defense Post for Himself

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, March 9 (AP) — Rhodesian Prime Minister-designate Robert Mugabe was quoted today as saying that he would be defense minister in the coalition Cabinet he is expected to announce on Tuesday.

The Sunday Mail, Rhodesia's national Sunday newspaper, also quoted him as denying that his fellow guerrilla leader, Joshua Nkomo, had turned down an offer to fill the largely ceremonial presidency.

"We are still considering everything. There is nothing that has been refused as such," Mr. Mugabe said.

Reliable sources have said that Mr. Nkomo, in talks with Mr. Mugabe that now have lasted nearly a week, has demanded the defense and foreign ministries for his party, which ran second in the independence elections Feb. 27-29.

Unity Coalition

After the announcement last Tuesday of Mr. Mugabe's victory with a majority in Parliament, he said he would bring other parties into a unity coalition.

The Sunday Mail quoted Mr. Mugabe as saying that the Cabinet would include one or two whites. But the paper said he hinted that they would not necessarily be members of former prime minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front party.

The Rhodesian Front controls all 20 seats reserved for whites in the new 100-member House of Assembly. Mr. Mugabe's party has 57 seats, Mr. Nkomo's has 20 and the party of former black prime minister Abel Muzorewa has three.

Good Relations

In an interview here with South African journalists, Mr. Mugabe said that he was determined to keep good relations with South Africa despite policy differences and that he wanted to "deepen and expand" trade. He rejected the concept of military assistance or facilities in Rhodesia for black nationalist guerrillas fighting white-ruled South Africa's apartheid policies.

Mr. Mugabe did not rule out the establishment of diplomatic ties between Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia will be known after independence in a few weeks, and South Africa.

"It is better to leave matters open than to shut doors at this time," he said, according to the Sunday Times, a South African paper.

Mr. Mugabe did not exclude the possibility of meeting South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha for talks on bilateral relations. He left the question of sporting ties with South Africa open and said that South African tourists would get visas easily to visit Rhodesia.

U.K. Considering Armed Police for Nuclear Waste

LONDON, March 9 (AP) — Britain's state-run railroad system is considering armed police guards for trains carrying radioactive nuclear waste amid growing concern about the safety of such shipments.

Bill Bradshaw, chief operations manager of British Rail, said Friday that the plans for tighter security are designed to thwart terrorist attacks and to prevent accidents and theft of radioactive material.

There has been growing controversy over Britain's nuclear program following the closings of several reactors in whose cooling systems cracks had been detected. Major security operations are currently mounted at railheads when the 50-ton steel containers carrying nuclear waste are loaded.

British Rail averages one nuclear shipment daily, but that is expected to increase if the government goes ahead with a substantial nuclear plant-building program.

British Rail has handled nuclear waste consignments for 18 years without serious mishap. But with recent years' increase in such traffic, officials believe details of routes and shipments have become more widely known.

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6 x 10.000 DM	9 x 10.000 DM	12 x 10.000 DM	3 x 25.000 DM	6 x 25.000 DM	30 x 15.000 DM
9 x 5.000 DM	12 x 5.000 DM	15 x 5.000 DM	6 x 15.000 DM	9 x 15.000 DM	36 x 10.000 DM
30 x 2.000 DM	15 x 3.000 DM	18 x 3.000 DM	15 x 10.000 DM	18 x 10.000 DM	60 x 5.000 DM
120 x 1.000 DM	45 x 2.000 DM	60 x 2.000 DM	18 x 5.000 DM	21 x 5.000 DM	120 x 3.000 DM
6.300 x 240 DM	150 x 1.000 DM	150 x 1.000 DM	21 x 3.000 DM	24 x 3.000 DM	150 x 2.000 DM
3.109 = 3.097.000 DM	7.200 x 360 DM	8.100 x 480 DM	90 x 2.000 DM	120 x 2.000 DM	240 x 1.000 DM
	7.456 = 5.527.000 DM	8.416 = 6.182.000 DM	210 x 1.000 DM	240 x 1.000 DM	2.130 x 1.000 DM
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Monday, March 10, 1980

Pakistan's Choice

Pakistan, the place where the United States was going to "draw the line" against further Soviet adventures in the Gulf region, is refusing the part. It sniffs that the offered military aid is at once too small and too conspicuous and the offered security commitment too flimsy. As an alternative, President Zia is now exploring a policy of accommodation with the Soviet Union. He seeks to reassure Moscow that he is not harboring Afghan resistance fighters, and he invites the Kremlin to expand — peacefully — its regional role.

* * *

There is a sense in which the Pakistani decision is a disappointment to the Carter administration. Its officials, all, had made a major project out of leaping to Pakistan's side after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Did the United States leap without looking? We would say the administration did the right thing by offering Pakistan a choice. The Pakistanis' first concern, one must assume, is to maintain the integrity of their country against both foreign and internal threats. For larger strategic reasons as well as for the sake of its friendship with Pakistan, that is also the prime concern of the United States. If the Pakistanis choose to pursue it by a twisting diplomatic path rather than by an open partnership with Washington, who can complain? In fact, the Pakistani decision has some advantages for the United States. There is all too much reason to fear that the Zia regime would have taken fresh U.S. arms and used them first against the non-Punjabi minorities that it needs to conciliate in order to strengthen and legitimize its rule. Regardless, becoming the U.S. surrogate in Southwest Asia would likely expose Pakistan to a countering Soviet encouragement of its smoldering separatist movements, especially among the people of Baluchistan who live on the Arabian Sea. Not an invasion but this sort of ethnic meddling is the real threat the Soviet Union poses to Pakistan, and presumably President Zia's opening to Moscow buys some insurance against it. New U.S. arms, moreover, would doubtless lead Indira Gandhi to tighten an Indian-Soviet vise on Pakistan. And the United States would lose its scant remaining leverage on Pakistan's nuclear bomb program.

* * *

Southwest Asia is "new" territory for U.S. strategists. It turns out to be a difficult place to "draw a line:" There is not much solid ground on which to draw. Fortunately, the discovery is being made relatively early and before any unwise and irreversible policy choices have been made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Korea's Second Spring

Despite encouraging notices from U.S. observers, last fall's unseasonable "Seoul Spring" had a disappointingly short run. Recent reports, though, suggest a genuine political thaw may be imminent in South Korea.

Even before President Park Chung Hee was assassinated, his inner circle was badly divided over how best to respond to rising discontent with the country's undemocratic rule. One faction urged accommodating the critics. Others advised greater repression. The president's murder was a direct result of this factional strife.

* * *

His death brought the split into the open, leading to the erratic policies of last fall. Some political prisoners were freed, others were rounded up. A new constitution was promised, but the repressive old one was left in force, perhaps for two more years. The slow pace of change was justified as constitutionally necessary, yet military hardliners brutally purged the general staff, in violation of all the rules. The interim president, Choi Kyu Hah, who lacked any independent political base, paid lip service to conciliation and freedom, but presided over a rigid imposition of martial law. By mid-December, it seemed likely that a new strongman would emerge to fill the boots of the fallen Park.

* * *

That no longer seems to be the case. On Feb. 29, Choi took an important step toward erasing the Park legacy. By declaring a long-overdue amnesty, he restored the political rights of 687 critics of the dictatorship. Among them was the man who nearly defeated Park in 1971, Kim Dae Jung. Kim could do even better in the next presidential election. But his temerity and popularity have, in the past, resulted in his abduction and imprisonment. He is still the politician most feared by the regime's hardliners. The apparent willingness to tolerate his return to political life may herald a new balance of forces.

Free elections are by no means assured. Martial law and press censorship, although less rigorous than a few months ago, continue. Scores of political dissenters are still in jail and their friends outside are still intimidated. Most important, the shape and timing of the new constitution remain in doubt. But for all that could go wrong, the chances for a democratic future look brighter now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Science and Saccharin

Three more in the seemingly endless stream of saccharin studies have just been published, and the confused consumer would be justified in demanding one final answer: All right, is saccharin dangerous, or isn't it — yes or no?

Well, the hoped-for answer is not in these studies. But the scientific facts are at least substantially clearer. Individual and institutional judgments about saccharin use can now be reached on the basis of a combination of science and caution.

There are only two ways to discover whether a substance can cause harm to human beings — and both have severe limitations. The first is by making laboratory studies of inbred animals. While these can reveal a great deal, differences between a particular animal species and humankind do appear — unpredictably — from time to time. Sometimes a drug will have little or no effect on rats but produce terrible effects on people: Thalidomide is an example. It also works the other way around. The second method is to use human epidemiological studies, which are afflicted by other weaknesses: genetic differences, variations in dose and length of exposure, inaccurate recollection by subjects, air pollution, occupational exposures and many more. In fact, even when both methods are used, identifying and measuring relatively low-level human health risks is, in the words of one expert in this field, "practically impossible."

* * *

Within the limits of these uncertainties, laboratory studies and human studies now indicate that saccharin is a weak carcinogen that does not pose a significantly increased risk of cancer when used moderately. However, the largest human study shows a 60-percent increase in the risk of bladder cancer for heavy users — those who consume the equivalent of four or more dietetic sodas per day. That study also showed a greater risk of bladder cancer for heavy smokers who use a lot of artificial sweeteners than for heavy smokers who don't.

What the studies do not show is almost as important as what they do. Most cancers have long latencies — the period between exposure to a carcinogen and clinical appearance of disease. Bladder cancers, in particular, have latencies ranging from 30 to 50 years. Since artificial sweeteners came into wide use in the 1960s, the often-mentioned prospective "epidemic" of bladder cancers could be under way but not yet visible. Nor do the studies identify the effects of saccharin on children, who are physiologically different from adults and who receive a much higher dose (per pound of body weight) from a can of diet soda than does an adult. Finally — and perhaps most important — the potentially serious effects on the developing fetus are still unknown.

* * *

What all this will mean for government regulators and congressional overseers who are tied up in an emotional (and heavily industry-lobbied) debate over saccharin remains to be seen. However, a prudent course for the consumer is relatively clear, and is summarized in this carefully worded advice from Dr. Robert Hoover, who directed the National Cancer Institute's saccharin study: "Any use by nondiabetic children or pregnant women, heavy use by young women of childbearing age, and excessive use by anyone are ill-advised and should be actively discouraged by the medical community."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 10, 1905

TOKYO — It is officially announced that the Russians are in full retreat. The Japanese armies have destroyed the railway near Mukden and are advancing. The central army of the enemy has almost been annihilated. Japan is rejoicing over the great victory. The streets of Tokyo are gaily decorated with flags, and people are marching in procession through them. In St. Petersburg the greatest irritation is expressed regarding the manner in which the true condition of affairs at the front has been concealed. Up to this morning. General Kouropatkin's telegrams, doctored here, gave the public the impression that a Russian victory was assured.

Fifty Years Ago

March 10, 1930

WASHINGTON — William Howard Taft, 10th chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and 27th president of the republic, died here today at the age of 72. His executive ability and understanding left their mark progressively on the State and Federal Courts, on the administration of the Philippine Islands, of the Panama Canal Zone and of Cuba. He disposed of his tasks with tact and decision, with a broad comprehension of justice and humanity. It was fortunate that Taft's 350 pounds of jovial flesh failed to interfere with a natural enjoyment of travel, for his journeys to run down his country's troubles took him literally around the world.



'Stop Worrying, Y'all — It's Guaranteed to Open on Impact!'

U.S. Economy: A Sense of Impending Crisis

By J. W. Anderson

This is the last of four articles on the U.S. economy. They were written for the International Herald Tribune by Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, D-Texas; Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO; Reginald H. Jones, chairman of the General Electric Co. and J.W. Anderson of The Washington Post's editorial page staff.

WASHINGTON — For the U.S. economy, the barometer is falling. Since the first of the year, anxieties here about the economy have risen sharply. Policy has not yet begun to turn course, but there has been a drastic change in the atmosphere in which policy is made. A sense of impending crisis seems to be taking hold.

Part of it was triggered by the January price indices, showing that the U.S. inflation rate has now reached levels otherwise found, among the large industrial nations, only in Britain and Italy. Serious attention to the British analogy is no longer confined to the politicians on the right.

Another part of the explanation is, the realization that President Carter's January budget and his economic message contained little in the way of an inflation remedy. The official position had assumed that, left to itself, inflation would eventually slow down. But manifestly, left to itself, it is accelerating and the administration gives a strong impression of having run out of ideas.

Prediction

When the budget appeared in late January, with its prediction of a mild recession this year, there was a spatter of applause for the president's candor; it was the first time that a president had openly predicted a recession in an election year. But since then people have begun to realize that, without the prospective recession, Mr. Carter would have been required to act much more forcefully to hold down inflation, hold down oil imports, and hold up the balance of trade. That would have much more dangerous implications for the president than a mild recession. It is, you might say, the first time in U.S. politics that a recession has been presented as a solution rather than as a threat.

But now some of the forecasters are backing away from any clear predictions of recession and if in fact it arrives, they say, it will be mild. Even the modest restraint appears to be evaporating.

Prices are not the only cause for concern. There is rising uneasiness over the apparent loss of U.S. momentum in world competition in steel, electronics and now automobiles. While U.S. labor productivity — meaning merely output per hour of labor — remains the highest in the world, it seems to have ceased growing at all. The rise in U.S. productivity over the past dozen years has been the slowest in the industrial world, ranking even behind Britain's. But all of these trends have been developing for some time. It is the sudden acceleration in the inflation that is generating the present pressure for more rigorous public policy.

But if there is an urgent sense that something needs to be done, there is an utter lack of consensus as to what it might be.

The current scene is not one of hardening polarities, but rather intellectual confusion. In a curious reversal of roles, a lot of conservative Republicans have been seized by an eccentric variant of Keynesian doctrine arguing that massive tax cuts will lead to a surge of investment and therefore to the end of inflation. Meanwhile it is the senior Democrats in Congress who are most seriously talking about huge cuts in the domestic budget. Two prominent New York investment bankers have joined the labor movement in calling for wage and price controls. Business, fearing controls, is beginning to move here and there to anticipate them with, of course, price increases.

Awareness

It is still conventional to assume that everyone detests inflation and that everyone will support anti-inflation policy. That is unfortunately incorrect. Over the past five years people have become aware that inflation favors the debtor. In ever larger numbers they have begun to pursue strategies to make money, or at least to protect their money, from rising prices. It is hardly surprising that business borrowing continues at high levels despite unprecedented interest rates. For most middle-class people, the standard move is to buy the most expensive house possible in the expectation that inflation will rapidly increase its value while shaving down the burden of paying for it. Nearly all U.S. mortgages are written with fixed interest rates, currently about 17 percent — at which the real interest rate is, amidst inflation at 18 per cent, strongly negative. This recourse to heavy borrowing is inadvertently encouraged by U.S. tax law, which permits deduction of the interest that you pay (but not the interest that you earn) from your taxable income.

People who have been signing mortgages at 12 percent, like corporations that have been floating long-term bonds at 15 percent, would be knocked out of their socks by a sudden rapid decline in inflation. It would be wrong to say that there is a political constituency explicitly in favor of inflation. But it is certainly true that there are constituencies opposed to any of the specific measures that might seriously restrain inflation.

The increasing sense of impending crisis is owed, I think, to the inability to see any realistic way to return to stable prices and productivity.

For President Carter, and for everyone else in U.S. politics, it would be infinitely more convenient to address these doubts after the November election. But evidently they are not going to have that luxury.

Default by the Democrats?

By Tom Wicker

TAMPA, Fla. — In the five-day stretch between Tuesday, March 11, and Sunday, March 16, President Carter has an excellent chance to win four primaries in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Puerto Rico, and seven state Democratic caucuses in Alaska, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Washington, Delaware, Mississippi and South Carolina.

If that happens, could the president's challenger, Sen. Edward Kennedy, conceivably recover from such an onslaught, even if he were to pull together his disorganized campaign in Illinois and eke out a victory in that state's important primary on March 18? The most devoted Teddy fan would have to concede that it's unlikely he could — even though there are good reasons to believe that Carter, after three months of virtual immunity from criticism, is beginning to be seen again as indecisive, incompetent and uninspiring.

The problem is that Kennedy has proved to be a weak challenger, all but fatally undermined by public distrust — a point well made by one damning statistic from Florida, where by all accounts Carter should roll up an impressive victory in the March 11 primary. In a poll taken for four leading state newspapers last Jan. 25-29, Kennedy was viewed unfavorably by a staggering 66 percent of all the 1,207 Floridians sampled; by contrast, even John Connally Jr. was seen unfavorably by only 53 percent of the respondents, while Carter got a favorable rating from 73 percent of those queried.

Defeat Unlikely

That statistic points to the single most important fact in the Democratic race to date — that even if Carter the president, as seems likely, rapidly declines in public esteem, Carter the candidate is unlikely to be defeated by a challenger who evokes the unfavorable public reaction Kennedy does, or by Gov. Brown of California, who has not caught on anywhere.

Carter's political position, invulnerable since the hostages were seized in Iran more than three months ago, is beginning to unravel like a ball of twine. The United Nations commission sent to Tehran with Carter's blessing and in the expectation that its work would result in the release of the hostages, turned out to be futile; the war scare Carter set off in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is abating, as shown by congressional resistance to his draft registration proposals; and the allies plainly are dragging their feet in response to his leadership on such issues as the boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Even the release of the hostages, after so long a time and so many disappointments, probably would give the president only a momentary lift. Meanwhile, the fiasco his administration has made of the economy is becoming glaringly apparent, as is the futility of his belatedly launched budget-balancing drive. Perhaps worse, Carter's incredibly inept performance on the UN resolution condemning Israeli settlement policy not only endangered his support in the Jewish community but revived the competence issue that brought him so low in the polls last year.

But if the public's unfavorable view of Kennedy means that he cannot take advantage of Carter's again-visible weaknesses, are the Democrats going to let that advantage go to the Republicans by default? It now appears so, owing to the fact that the party has, on the one hand, an incumbent president, and on the other a challenger long assumed to be the rightful and overpowering heir to party leadership, so that no other contenders have raised their heads.

The conservative wing of the Democratic Party has made no effort this year to put forward a candidate, although its most articulate exponent, Sen. Daniel Moynihan of New York, might be able to rally much support for a harder-line foreign policy.

A dearth of big-state Democratic governors, together with the candidacy of Jerry Brown, no doubt has prevented the emergence of another candidate — like New York's Hugh Carey — from outside Washington.

Left-wing Democrats formed behind Kennedy too soon and too solidly, in blithe disregard of weaknesses they might well have foreseen. Now, too many of them are deserting across party lines to support the attractive liberal Republican, John Anderson of Illinois; but that is no substitute for pushing for, say, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona to resume the race he ran so spiritedly in 1976. And what of Sen. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, who at one time was making presidential noises?

Of course it is late for another challenger to emerge — as late as it is for the Gerald Ford draft movement now being mounted by some Republicans. Maybe Kennedy can yet build a winning campaign out of victories in Illinois and New York. But given Carter's precarious position, the unfavorable public reaction that dogs Kennedy, and Brown's floundering campaign, it seems remarkable that the Democratic Party should make no other effort to save itself from a Republican victory, at worst, or four more years of Jimmy Carter, at best.

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Letters

Sham in Tehran

What a sham! That the United Nations, which was conceived with the loftiest of ideals, should be a party to the United States being held to ransom by the Iranian government.

The world should take note that those very crimes allegedly committed under the shah's regime currently being investigated by the UN commission are being daily and more flagrantly committed in Iran by the present system. The abuse of human rights is rampant. Political prisoners are overflowing the country's prisons. Corruption and bribery is widespread among the ruling "elite."

I recount a telling event I witnessed in Iran during the pre-revolutionary riots last year, which may enlighten the UN commission.

While tinkering with a newly acquired Kalashnikov rifle, a young revolutionary blasted his limbs off. The following day, his corpse was carried on the shoulders of a frenzied mob as an example of SAVAK'S (the shah's secret service) torture.

It seems appalling that in its investigation of past crimes, the commission has been duped in overlooking current atrocities.

Must we wait for the next regime to demand retribution for the doings of this one?

AZADEH ESTEGHBAL.
London.

Singular Signals

I conclude that The Washington Post's, Edward Walsh, never played quarterback or listened to one. The sum of his article on "Carter's Fuzzy Foreign Policy Signals" (IHT, March 4) is that all signals should sound the same.

If that were the case no president would have anything to signal after his first three months in office. It might save us a lot of head and heartaches, but it isn't statesmanship and would leave little to be written by Mr. Walsh and more qualified pundits.

W.H.G. GIBLIN.
Monaco.

Hardworking Sports

In an article on the Corviglia Club (IHT, Feb. 29), the statement that the club was "founded in 1930 by a bunch of rich, idle and reckless men" is incorrect.

One of them was Hans Nater, mayor of Saint-Moritz and an other one was my uncle Jacques Cartier. They were hardworking, family men and amateur sportsmen. These epithets do not apply to them. At that time, you either walked up on seal skins or took the funicular. Each time you quickly skied down to catch it back. There being no restaurant, it was a convenience for hungry skiers.

MARION CARTIER III.
Geneva.

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A Lesson From the German

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Ch... are that you never hea... Heinz-Oskar Vetter and ... Klunicker. Or of Otto Wolff... Amerongen and Dr. Rolf Re... stock. All four, however, were... White House dinner the other ... as members of West German C... cellor Helmut Schmidt's party ... state visit to Washington.

The first two gentlemen ar... heads of the key German ... unions, and the others are chi... of German national bu... federations. This kind of ... sector representation is a sym... West Germany's sophisticated ... of labor-management harmon... cooperation with the governm...

Another member of Sch... party was Philip Rosenthal, a ... ber of the German Parliament ... chairman of the Rosenthal ... Company. Rosenthal is one of ... many's most dedicated advoca... "co-ownership" of industry, or ... plement the even better entre... legally enforced "codetermina...

The latter is the term for a ... of fully equal representation o... man workers on corporate bo... in effect since 1978, and ratifi... year by the German supreme ... Some degree of worker repre... tion on corporate boards be... basic industries as far back as ...

Rosenthal, 64, whose father ... ed the world-famous glassware ... ceramics company back in ... said in an interview that codet... nation — and the less widesc... co-ownership — "are the two ... of industrial democracy. S... strife is reduced, wage settlem... are more sensible, and you get ... from this useless confrontation ... nominal [money] wages."

Rosenthal was educated at ... ford after escaping as a prisone... war of the Vichy regime. In 195... returned to Germany and the ... poration his father had foun... Well before it became a matt... law, he put in a system of sh... management responsibility, as ... as stock ownership for employee...

Currently, Rosenthal empl... own 7.5 percent of the comp... shares, and another 4 percent e... alent of the company's value ... form of mutual fund. (Rosenth... and his family own 4 percent of ... capital stock.)

The way it works at Rosenth... this: A new worker (after one y... employment) is given one shar... stock worth about 250 m... ($140), and the initial right to ... three additional shares at 108 m... ($60).

The results appear to be dra... ic. According to Rosenthal, an... the approximately 10 percen... German companies that pra... co-ownership, the annual gai... worker productivity averaged ... percent recently, or more than ... times the gain in the rest of the... many economy. In addition ... company's gifts of stock — up ... certain level — are tax-deducti...

Historically, U.S. business le... and union presidents have a... mutual suspicion of "codeterm... tion." But nudged by tax incen... there is growing acceptance of ... ownership plans.

U.S. unions feel that if they ... their own men on corporate b... they will be co-opted by ma... ment. Corporations worry that ... ing union members on their b... pre-empts a management fun... and constitutes a step on the ... to socialism.

No Opposition

Rosenthal says that neither ... is borne out by German experi... He cites a case, for example, ... he was able to close down an i... cient plant last year without ... opposition — something that ... never have been possible "i... workers didn't understand wha... company's problems were."

But going beyond the econ... justification, Rosenthal sees ... German system as satisfying a ... cal emotional need. "There is ... gree of anonymity among wo... in today's society," he said. "... feel dissociated from what's ... on. This way, they know wh... firm is doing, and the em... know what's on their minds. ... them a feeling of 'being with it'."

There are a lot of differenc... the corporate as well as the ... structure in the United States ... pared with West Germany. ... over, the West German govern... does not shrink from econ... planning. In the United States ... word is almost verboten.

But codetermination ... o... system that minimizes the fri... ing and useless chasing of wa... ter prices, and prices after wa... is worth studying. Rosenthal ... gests that a small group of bus... and labor leaders go to Germa... examine industrial relations ... hand. Or, maybe the pres... should take a tip from Schmidt ... invite a couple of labor and ... ness leaders to go with him o... next state visit to West German...

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A Le… From… Ger…

By Hob…

WASHINGTO… are that … Heinz-Oskar … Klunecker. Or … Amerongen and … stock. All four, … White House din… as members of … cellor Helmut … state visit to Wash…

The first two … heads of the … unions, and the … of German … federations. The … sector represent… West Germany's … of labor-manage… cooperation with …

Another mem… party was Philip … ber of the Germa… chairman of the … Company. Rosen… many's most def… "co-ownership" … plement the even… legally enforced …

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Rosenthal, 64, th… ed the world-… ceramics compa… said in an intervi… nation — and th… co-ownership — … of industrial … strife is reduc… are more sensib… from this … nominal [money] …

Rosenthal … ford after escap… war of the Vietn… returned to G… poration his … law, he put in … as stock ownership …

Currently, … own 75 percent … shares, and … form of mutual … and his family … capital stock.

The way it … this: A new … employment is … stock worth … ($14… three additional … ($60).

The results … ic. According … the agreement … German … co-owners in … worker … percent … company's … German … and … tion. But … there is … membership …

U.S. … they … ment Corporation … pre-empts … and … to …

No Opp…

Rosenthal … is borne out … He cites a case … he was able to … client plan … opposition — … never have … workers didn't … company's … But going … justification. … German system … an emotional … grip of … in … real … on. This way … firm is doing … know what's on … them a feeling … There are … the corporate … structure in the … pared with … over the … does not … planning. In the … word is almost … But … system that … ing and useless … ter prices and … is worth … gests that … and labor … evaluate … hand. Or, … should take … invite … boss … next state visit …

Dillon
Goldman
McCabe
Wells
Lehman
…mmaison-
Morgan

…le Camp Like a Resort

…mbodia's Rebel Regime … Out to Charm Visitors

By Henry Kamm

NORTHERN CAMBODIA … "Did you hear the mine …" the minister, without … asked cheerfully. "We … them of defense."

The minister, Keat Chhon, was … for a group of journalists to … clearing, which he said was … territory of "Democratic …" the name that the re… former Premier Pol Pot … Cambodia. The land looked … from the equally un… jungle on the Thailand … no natural boundary … the frontier.

… gabled, vaulted roof of … ves stood over a table, at … fee was served to refresh … who had traveled all … the jungle rendezvous. … Rouge soldiers, young men … green Chinese-style uni… … Cambodian smiles, … waiters; their weapons … were collected by a pol… … assignments were an… and the Khmer Rouge sol… picked up the visitors' baggage … and smiles and firm insis… Keat Chhon, a nuclear physi… the trek to the camp, where … Khieu Samphan was await…

… the minister without … cautioned the visitors … straying off the path, point… … devices in the jungle … the release of hidden trip … would discharge arrows at … set off explosive charges … one to step or fall on point… … led to the base camp a … half deeper into the inte… … Khieu Samphan, ex… about 12 miles from the … Vietnamese positions. The … recently built, is the latest in … luxury, similar in conception … comfortable hunting lodges … Cambodian and French …

The planners have taken pains not to imbalance the jungle environment more than necessary. They have cut down only enough of the banyan saplings to create space for bungalows and to make it easy to walk from them to the dining pavilion, meeting lodge, toilets, bathrooms and communications shack.

Each of the four bungalows has four beds made of wood and bamboo, with homemade mattresses. There are blankets and pillows. The entire camp is swept daily to keep the falling leaves from cluttering.

Vases made of bamboo were attached to the bungalows' pillars and filled with flowers that must have been brought from Thailand. An elaborate floral arrangement also decorated the premier's banquet table. On the table in front of each bungalow, there were trays of glasses and a large thermos bottle of hot water, as well as a pack of American cigarettes, rare even in Thailand.

Hammocks for Siestas

Plates of fruit brought from Bangkok were on each table. New cakes of Lux soap and freshly laundered towels were in the bathrooms. Hammocks were strung among the saplings for siestas. The song of birds and the chirping of cicadas were the only sounds that came from the jungle and no weapons were in sight.

The knowledge of the hunger of Cambodia, so painfully visible anywhere else on the border, was crowded out by ample supplies of food brought from Bangkok. The meals were French, except for the premier's banquet, which featured a variety of Cambodian, Chinese and Western dishes. The best Thai beer, American soft drinks, Johnnie Walker Black Label scotch and bottled water and soda were cooled by seemingly limitless quantities of ice, also brought from Bangkok, hundreds of miles away.

The contrast between Cambodian reality and the holiday resort atmosphere created in a particularly beleaguered and deprived part of the world, by a regime previously known for having imposed a radical and destructive revolution upon its people, testified to the regime's need to make itself acceptable to the outside world in its fight for survival against Vietnam.

The attitudes of the premier, his deputy, Ieng Sary, and the two other ministers and handful of high officials at hand to mingle with the visitors were softened to a degree of courtesy that recalled traditional Cambodian hospitality before the Khmer Rouge regime set out to destroy Cambodian traditions.

Critical questions that in the past were answered with angry and well-prepared tirades were permissible and received thoughtful answers. Khieu Samphan did not even bridle when asked why he and his colleagues never used the words "Vietnam" or "Vietnamese" but always the racially contemptuous "Yoon." He conceded that the word was their preferred form and racially pejorative but added that they made a distinction in their minds between the Vietnamese people and Vietnamese aggressors.

The only item that the deposed government forgot in its elaborate program to appear like a normal government in a capital setting was a visa stamp. The visitors' passports, when they were returned, had been inscribed with a handwritten notation of their "visit to Democratic Kampuchea."

Die, 250 Hurt … Bomb Attacks … Philippines

MANILA, March 9 (UPI) — …llas killed at least 19 persons … ounded more than 250 today … ordinated grenade attacks in … major towns in the southern … pines, authorities said. It was … rst such incident in the seven … of martial-law rule.

… said that the targets were … ed movie houses in the port … Ozamiz and a downtown … in the industrial town of Ili… least 10 deaths and 150 … ed were reported in Ozamiz … he guerrillas threw two gre… from the upper sections of … vie theaters, each containing … persons, into the orchestra …

… authorities.

… gan, police said that five gre… were tossed into a crowd of … thousand attending an ama… singing contest in the city's … plaza. At least nine persons … illed and at least 100 wound…

…awa Earthquakes

…YO, March 9 (UPI) — A se… weak earthquakes today hit … va in far southern Japan, but … ere no immediate reports of … y or damages, seismologists … the island's main town, … the quakes registered one on … -point Japanese scale.



United Press International

A dolphin is lowered into shredding machine on Iki Island.

U.S. Conservationist Held in Japan For Cutting Nets, Freeing Dolphins

TOKYO, March 9 (AP) — Police today arrested an American conservationist accused of slashing Japanese fishermen's nets to free hundreds of dolphins and prevent their slaughter, the government prosecutor in Nagasaki reported.

Dexter Cate, 36, of Hilo, Hawaii, was arrested on suspicion of obstructing business by force, authorities said. He was picked up at his hotel on Iki Island in southwestern Japan and taken to the prosecutor's office in nearby Sasebo for further questioning.

Mr. Cate had been questioned last weekend by police on Iki after fishermen there claimed he released about 300 dolphins on the night of Feb. 29 by slashing a net closing off an island bay where the dolphins were being held for slaughter.

Fishermen on Iki, 1,200 miles southwest of Tokyo, have prompted an international uproar in the last 10 days by rounding up and killing hundreds of dolphins. The fishermen say the dolphins, which swarm around the rich Japanese fishing grounds each year at this time, consume vast amounts of fish vital to their livelihood.

Mr. Cate, who went to Iki on Feb. 29, has admitted freeing the dolphins but denied he cut any nets. He is a representative of the Vancouver-based Fund for Animals.

Marchais Denies He Voluntarily Worked for Nazis

PARIS, March 9 (IHT) — Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party, denied today that he volunteered to work in German industry during World War II and maintained that he had escaped from Germany after being sent there as forced labor.

Replying to accusations by L'Express magazine that he had lied about his wartime past, Mr. Marchais said that he would agree to a parliamentary investigation of his activities if other leading French politicians agreed to similar inquiries about their war records.

He also stipulated two other preconditions to an investigation about himself. He called for an inquiry into French governmental connections with the regime of the Central African Empire under Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who was deposed last year.

In addition, he said that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has forbidden French Cabinet ministers to disclose their personal finances. Mr. Marchais said that French politicians and their wives should account publicly for wealth as a prior condition to his cooperation with an investigation into his own personal background.

Hu Gets Chinese Party Leadership

Deng Partisan Joins Mentor at the Top

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, March 9 (NYT) — In 1941, a 26-year-old Communist political officer named Hu Yaobang was assigned to work in the 18th army group of the Red Army operating in the arid Taihang Mountains in northwestern China. There he was thrown together with another political commissar, 11 years his senior, in the same army group. The man's name was Deng Xiaoping.

It was the beginning of a long and fateful friendship between Mr. Hu and Mr. Deng, now China's leader. From the early 1940s on, Mr. Hu's career has closely paralleled Mr. Deng's.

They served together in the army for eight years. They marched south into Sichuan province and worked in the local administration there at the outset of the People's Republic in 1949. They were transferred simultaneously to Peking two years later.

And when Mr. Deng was purged in the Cultural Revolution as a capitalist-roader, Mr. Hu was toppled along with him and attacked by Red Guards as a member of Mr. Deng's "club." It was a pattern that was to be repeated in 1976, when Mr. Deng was disgraced again.

In a sense, Mr. Deng has served as Mr. Hu's mentor for four decades. Mr. Deng has now moved to put Mr. Hu in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Communist Party Central Committee, and made him one of the likeliest candidates someday to succeed him.

Central Committee

On Feb. 29, the Central Committee ended an important meeting with the announcement that Mr. Hu had been named secretary-general of the party, a critical position whose last incumbent was Mr. Deng himself, before he was ousted in the Cultural Revolution. The meeting also named Mr. Hu as one of the seven members of the select standing committee of the party Politburo, the highest ruling body.

Another Deng favorite was also appointed to the standing committee — Zhao Ziyang, currently the first party secretary for Sichuan.

Some Chinese believe that these moves indicate Mr. Deng's strategy for the future. He is believed to intend Mr. Hu to run the party and Mr. Zhao eventually to manage the state council, or government. At present, Hua Guofeng is both party chairman and premier. But the Central Committee meeting last month removed the last of Mr. Hua's associates and left him isolated. Some diplomats feel he is increasingly a figurehead leader.

In an interview last month, Mr. Deng, who is 76, spoke of his interest in ensuring an orderly succession. "People of my age should really be concerned about arranging for what comes after. By that I mean we must find good and reliable successors."

Popular Promotion

Mr. Hu's promotion is popular with many Chinese. He has a reputation as a hardworking and efficient administrator, easy for subordinates to get along with. It was a talent honed during the 1950s and early 1960s when he ran the Communist Youth League, and it is a skill that the straightforward, pragmatic Mr. Deng values.

After the Cultural Revolution in 1975, Mr. Deng returned and assigned his friend to try to restore shattered morale in the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Mr. Hu immediately won the sympathy of many of China's intellectuals. He tried to get them the first pay raises they had received in nearly 20 years. He sought to find them better housing and proper stoves to cook on, and to end the enforced separation of some husbands and wives who had been sent to different parts of the country.

He helped write a controversial document for Mr. Deng on freeing China's scientists from Mao Tse-tung's demands that they spend much of their time in political study or manual labor. His report was assailed as "a big poisonous weed" by the country's quartet of radicals, the Gang of Four, and in April, 1976, when Mr. Deng fell for the second time, Mr. Hu disappeared again.

But with the overthrow of the leftists after Mao's death in September, 1976, Mr. Deng again began using Mr. Hu to rebuild his own power. Even before Mr. Deng reappeared in public, Mr. Hu was installed in the key job of deputy director of the general office of the Central Committee, which handles high-level confidential communications.

From there he undermined the authority of one of Mr. Deng's adversaries, Wang Dongxing, the former commander of Mao's bodyguards. Coincidentally, Mr. Wang was finally stripped of all his positions by the party meeting last month. In 1978 and 1979, Mr. Hu was pushed into two other important posts, successively head of the party's organization and then of its propaganda departments.

He was born in 1915 in Liuyang county, Hunan — the province in south-central China where Mao and a number of modern Chinese revolutionaries have come from. Unlike most Communist leaders, Mr. Hu actually was born into a poor peasant family.

Evidently attracted by Mao's organizing among the villagers in his region, Mr. Hu ran off to join the Red Army in its first base in the mountains of Jing Ganshan, where he was one of a number of "little red devils," or child soldiers.



Keystone

Hu Yaobang

Khieu Goes to Peking

PEKING, March 9 (AP) — Khieu Samphan, premier of Cambodia's displaced Khmer Rouge government, arrived here today and agreed in discussion with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng that the Khmer Rouge forces had withstood the dry season offensive by Vietnamese troops, the official Chinese news agency reported.

Budapest School Graduates First Russian Rabbi

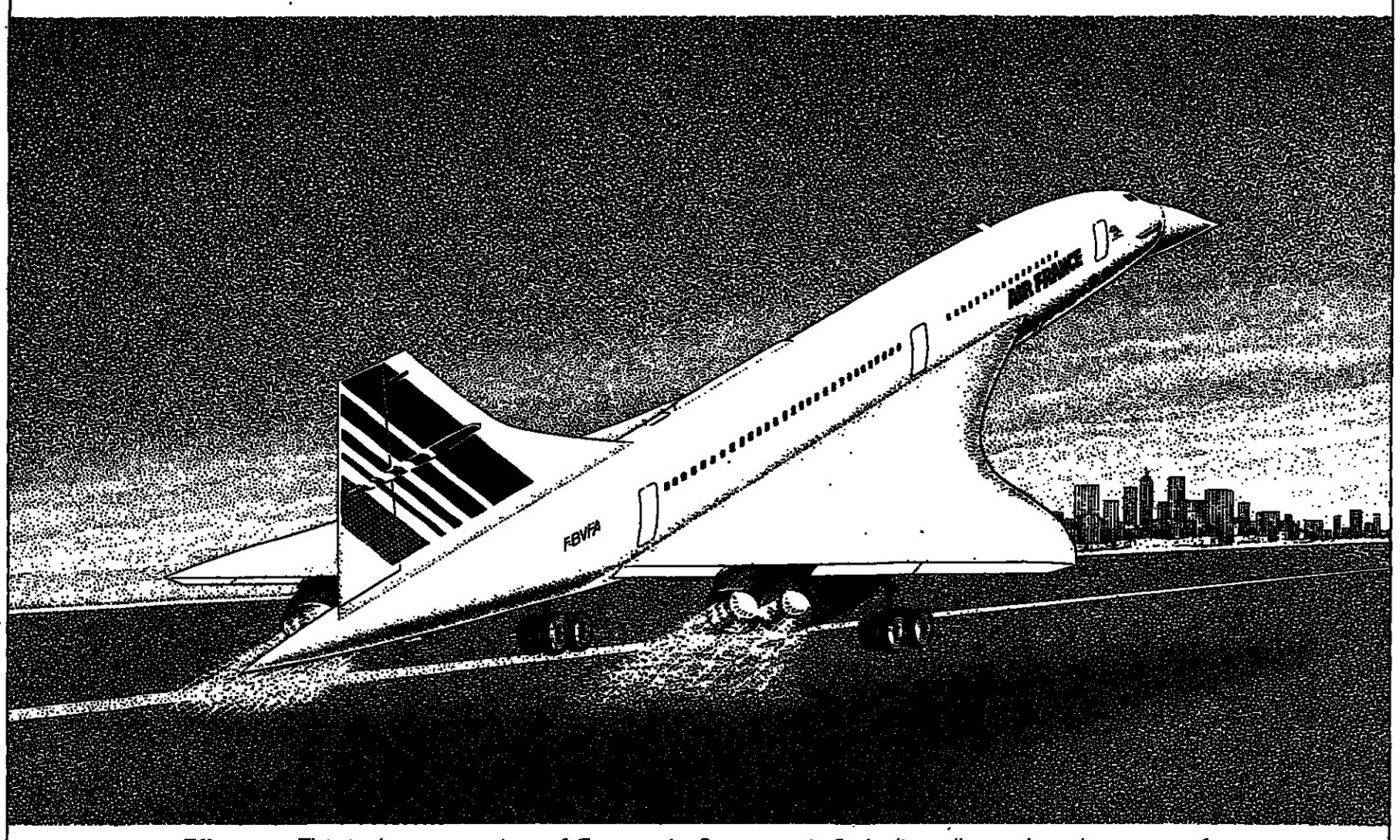
BUDAPEST, March 9 (Reuters) — The Budapest Rabbinical Seminary, the only Jewish college in Communist Eastern Europe, qualified its first Soviet student as a rabbi today.

More than 500 well-wishers crowded the seminary hall and the street outside as Adolf Schayevich and Hungarian Laszlo Deutsch graduated after six years of religious studies.

Moscow chief rabbi Jakob Fischmann and Boris Gramm, president of the Moscow Jewish community, attended the ceremony making Mr. Schayevich one of the first new Soviet rabbis in years.

Three other Russians, a Czech and 12 other Hungarians are studying at the 103-year-old seminary, the only such college left in Eastern Europe after the Nazis destroyed similar institutes in Vienna, Berlin and Wroclaw, Poland.

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…ot a nose for …argain? Well, … one call home … be a real deal … call during … e low-rate … ods. (Rate … d is deter… d by the time … e originating … hone.)

	LOWER-RATE PERIODS	
	Any Night*	All Day Sunday
…gium	YES	YES
…ce	NO	NO
…land	YES	YES
…gal	YES	YES
…n	YES	YES
…rland	NO	NO

…t locally for exact hours.

…N DIALED CALLS ONLY you'll get … rates in *England* nights and all … Saturday and Sunday—in *West …many* nights from midnight until … n.

…ow, make that call. And with the …ey you've saved, why not treat … nose to a little perfume right … that place that makes it best?

Bell System

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Treasury Bonds	
TN 6⅞s80	98.8
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm 8⅜s95	67
IAm 8¼s85	79.28
IAm 8⅜02	62
World Bank	
IntBk 4¾s80	92.28
IntBk 4½s90	51
IntBk 5⅜s91	57
IntBk 5⅞s93	53
IntBk 6⅝s94	55
IntBk 8⅜s95	66
IntBk 8⅛s96	63
IntBk 8.6s85	77.24
InBk 8.35s80	96
InBk 8.85s85	78.16
InBk 9.35s00	68
IntBk 8⅜86	80
InBk 8.85s01	65
IntBk 7.8s86	74
IntBk 7.65s87	72.16
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	85½
APL 10⅞97	65½
ARA 4⅝s96	49¾
ATO 4⅜s87	65
ATO 9⅝86	78½
AbbtL 7⅝96	89¾
AbbtL 9.2s99	85½
AetnLf 8⅛07	74
AlaBn 13½99	98
AlaBnc 9½84	82
AlaP 9s2000	62¾
AlaP 8½s01	61⅞
AlaP 7⅞s02	56
AlaP 7¾s02	53
AlaP 8⅞s03	60¼
AlaP 8¼s03	58⅝
AlaP 9¾s04	65
AlaP 10⅞05	74½
AlaP 10½05	70⅛
AlaP 8⅞s06	64½
AlaP 8⅝07	60⅝
AlaP 8⅝87	70
AlaP 9¼07	64⅞
AlaP 9½08	65
AlaP 9⅝08	66½
Alskin 12⅝99	83
Alexn 5½96	46
AllgWt 4s98	42½
AllgL 10⅜99	70
AllgL 4s81	100
AllgL 9s89	70½
Allen 11½94	114
AlldC 5.2s91	80⅞
AlldC 7⅞96	72½
AlldC 8⅝83	85⅛
AllstF 8⅞87	69½
Alcoa 4¼s82	83¾
Alcoa 3⅞s83	83
Alcoa 5¼s91	125½
Alcoa 6s92	58½
Alcoa 9s95	70⅝
AMAX 8s86	82
AMAX 8⅜s84	83⅝
Amerce 5s92	74
AFoP 4.8s87	61
AForP 5s30	42½
AAirl 4¼92	39½
AAirl 11s88	85⅛
AAirl 10⅞88	83¾
AAirl 10s89	79¼
ABrnd 8⅝85	77¾
ACan 9⅛84	84
ACeM 6¾91	55¼
AExC 9½s82	89
AExC 8½s86	80
AHoist 5½93	92
AHosp 5¾99	102½
AHosp 7⅝07	56
AInvt 8⅝s89	71
AMF 4¼s81	91⅝
AmMot 6s88	80½
ASmel 4⅝88	57⅝
AmStr 9⅞90	76⅝
ASug 5.3s93	59⅝
ASu 5.3s93r	60⅛
ATT 2⅞s80	95 5-32
ATT 2⅝s82	86⅞
ATT 3¼s84	71¾
ATT 4⅜s85	70⅝
ATT 4⅜s85r	70½
ATT 2⅝s86	64
ATT 2⅞s87	62
ATT 3⅞s90	55
ATT 3⅞90r	54½
ATT 8⅞00	70⅝
ATT 7s01	58⅝
ATT 7⅛s03	58½
ATT 8.80s05	69⅞
ATT 7¾s82	89
ATT 8⅝s07	68
Ames 10s95	88
Amfac 5¼94	74
AMP 8⅝s85	77
Ampx 5½94	70¼
Anhr 7.95s99	63
Anhr 9.9s86	85
AppP 11⅛83	88
AppP 11s82	92⅜
AppP 10½84	85½
AppP 11s87	83⅝
Arco 8.70s81	91½
Arco 8s82	89⅝
Arco 8⅝s83	86
Arco 8s84	79⅝
Arco 7½82	84⅝
Arco 7⅜86	73
Aristr 9½89	78⅝
ArizP 7.45s02	60
ArizP 9½s82	90
ArizP 9.8s80	98 3-32
ArizP 10⅝00	75
ArizP 12½09	91
ArinRlt 5s86	45¼
Armr 5s84	86½
ArCk 8.45s84	76½
Asar 9⅝2000	75
AshO 4⅝93	110
AshO 11.1s04	82½
ADGC 8⅝83	83½
AsCp 9¼90	68
Atchsn 4s95	44½
AtlCEl 9⅛83	85⅝
AtlCL 4.95s88	62
ARich 5⅝97	54
ARich 8⅝00	69
ARich 7.7s00	62
ARich 7⅝03	62½
AvcoC 5½93	57⅝
AvcoC 7½93	52¼
AvcoF 7⅞89	70
AvcoF 11s90	87
AvcoF 8½s84	80
AvcoF 8.2s86	71
BPNA 9s80	96¼
BPNA 10s00	74
Bally 6s98	104
BO 4½95	56
BO 4½10A	68
BalGE 3¼90	47⅞
BalGE 10s82	87¾
BalGE 10⅛83	90
BalGE 9⅝08	66
BangP 11½98	74
BangP 11⅞98	74
BkCal 6½96	109
BkNY 6¼94	83
Banka 7⅞03	63½
Banka 8⅞05	66⅛
Banka 8⅝01	66
Bkam 8.35s07	62⅝
BnkTr 8½99	60
BnkTr 8⅝82	69
BaxL 4⅝s91	99
BaxL 4¾s01	87½
BayCol 8½s81f	93¼
BeatF 7⅞94	92
BecD 4⅞s88	74
BecD 5s89	64¼
Belden 8s90	95
BellCn 9s08	65
BellPa 8⅝06	64⅝
BellPa 7⅛12	52
BellPa 7s80	98⅝
BellPa 7½13	57½
BellPa 9⅝14	72¼
BellPa 8⅝15	67½
BellPa 8⅛17	65¼
BellPa 9⅛19	71
Bendx 6⅝92	60
Bendx 9¼81	91
BenCp 7½96	56⅛
BenCp 8.4s07	58
BenCp 8.35s88	72
BenCp 8.4s08	78½
BenCp 9.4s85	83¼
BenCp 13s87	87
BenCp 9s05	93⅝
BenNJ 7⅜84	74⅝
Berky 5⅝86	61½
BethSt 3¼80	97
BethSt 4½90	55
BethSt 5.4s92	70
BethSt 6⅞99	52
BethSt 9s00	67
BlkD 8.45s85	84
BobbB 5¼81	90
Bordn 9⅝09	72
BorW 9⅞s81	93⅜
vlBos 4½70f	45¾
Brnf 5⅜86xw	60
Brnf 11⅝s87	85½
Brnf 10s86	80⅝
BrkyG 8⅝85	76½
BrkUn 4⅝83	72½
BrkUn 9⅝95	67
BrkUn 8⅞99	64
BrkUn 9⅝85	84
BrnGp 7⅝98	53¼
Brswk 4½81	92⅝
BudgC 6s10	48
BudgC 11⅞98	74
Bulov 4½s84	79⅝
Bulova 6s90	62⅝
Burlind 5s91	65⅛
BurNo 8⅞96	74⅝
BurNo 5¼92	129⅝
BurNo 8.6s99	66½
Butte 5½s88	92
Butte 10¼97	63⅝
CIT 7⅜81	86½
CIT 8.85s82	85
CMEI 6½82f	71
Caesr 12½90	82
Caesr 11¼97	71
Caesr 12s94	78⅝
CPc4s perp	36⅝
CPc4s perr	37
CarPL 7⅝02	58
CaroT 5⅝88	71¼
CaroT 9⅝00	65⅝
CaroT 7⅛01	55
CaroT 8.1s03	65
Carr 5⅛s89	88
Carr 8⅛s96	62
Carr 7⅛s98	73
CartH 7.9s82	87½
CartH 8¼96	69
Case 5½s90	59½
CastlC 5⅝94	79
CatTr 5.3s92	65
CatTr 8.6s99	71
CatTr 8⅞82	86
CatTr 8⅞99	68
CatTr 5½00	100½
CatTr 8s01	60½
Cave 11½00O	70
Cave 11½80N	69
Ceco 4.75s88	67⅛
Celanse 4s90	68
Cenco 5s96	50½
Cenco 4⅞97	44¼
CTIUt 8.1s96	63
CtrlTel 8s96	82
Cent 7.85s97	66
CtryTel 9s98	91
ChPap 4½84	92¾
ChrtCo 10⅞98	74
ChsBk 4⅞93	63½
ChsBk 8⅝86	73½
ChsCp 6½96	68⅝
ChsCp 13.5s99	98½
ChsCp 12¼09	88⅝
Chelse 5⅛93	50½
Chelse 10s99	89
Chmtrn 9s94	74
ChNY 5s93	32½
ChNY 5½96	54
ChNY 8.4s99	60¼
ChNY 8¼02	61⅞
C&O 4½92	50⅝
CO 4½92r	51
ChO 3½96D	83⅝
CPoM 7¼12	53
CPoM 8⅝09	65
CPoV 7¼12	55
CPoV 8⅝09	66⅛
CPoV 9⅛15	66⅛
CPaV 9½19	70
CPoWas 7¾	60
CPWV 7¼13	54¼
CPoWV 9s15	64½
ChEIII 5s54	.41
ChNWn 3s89	42½
ChrCft 7s89	105
ChCft 13s99	80
ChCft 15s99	92
Chrysl 8⅞95	47½
Chryslr 8s98	39¼
ChryF 7⅝86	54
ChryF 8.35s91	58
ChryF 7.7s92	50½
ChryF 10s81	89
ChryF 9½83	77⅝
ChryF 9s86	67
ChryF 8⅞82	80
ChryF 8⅞84	70
ChryF 9⅛87	64
ChGE 4⅛87	60¼
Citicp 6⅛80	94 1-32
Citicp 13.5s89	99
Citicp 5⅞00	58½
Citicp 8.45s07	62
Citicp 8⅛07	61¾
Citicp 14⅛98	93
Citicp 12.7s04	91¾
CitSv 6⅛97	75
CtyInv 7½90	90
CtyInv 8s91	62
CtyInv 8⅝91	64
CtyInv 9s96	60⅞
CtyInv 9⅛97	61¼
ClkEq 9⅝82	87
ClkEq 8s87	71
ClevEl 4⅜94	41½
ClevEl 8⅞91	66½
ClevEl 8⅞05	60⅝
ClevEl 9⅛09	66
ClevEl 9.85s10	68
ClevEl 8.85s83	82⅞
ClevEl 8.65s80	98¼
ClevEl 8⅝11	57
ColuG 4⅝81	89¼
ColuG 9s94	69⅝
ColuG 8⅝95	74
ColuG 9⅛95	71
ColuG 8⅛96	65½
ColuG 8⅛96	68⅛
ColuG 7½97M	65
ColuG 7½97O	63½
ColuG 9⅝89	76⅞
ColuGas 11⅝99	89
ColuPl 5⅝94	101
ColuPl 11⅜90	78½
ColSO 7⅝80	95⅛
ColSO 11s83	89⅝
ColSO 9¼82	88¼
ColSO 9½84	78
ColSO 7⅝85	70⅝
CmlCr 8⅝91	66
CmlCr 8s81	93 1-32
CmlCr 8.4s81	92
CmlCr 8⅜86	78
CmlCr 8.35s86	73⅝
CmlCr 8⅝88	69
CmlSo 4½91	63¼
CmwE 7⅝03F	55⅝
CmwE 7⅝03J	57
CmwE 8s03	58
CmwE 8⅝80	97 21-32
CmwE 8⅞05	60
CmwE 9s83	84½
CmwE 8⅞81	94¼
CmwE 9⅛04	66
CmwE 8s82	84½
CmwE 8⅛07J	59½
CmwE 8⅛07D	58½
CmwE 8¼87	59
CmwE 9⅛88	60
CmwE 9¼84	85⅝
CmwE 12⅝86	90
CmpSci 6s94	89
CornM 6⅝90	97
ConEd 3¼81	98¼
ConEd 2⅝82	82⅝
ConEd 3⅜84	71½
ConEd 3⅜85	64
ConEd 3⅜86	62
ConEd 4⅜86	61
ConEd 5s87	59
ConEd 4s88	54
ConEd 5s90	54½
ConEd 4⅝91	47½
ConEd 4⅝92V	49¾
ConEd 4⅝93	45
ConEd 9⅝00	65⅝
ConEd 7.9s01	57⅝
ConEd 7.9s02	56⅝
ConEd 7⅝03	55⅝
ConEd 8.4s03	60⅝
ConEd 9⅛04	63½
CnNG 4⅝83	75⅝
CnNG 4⅞86	62½
CnNG 6½92	51½
CnNG 8⅛94	64⅝
CnNG 9s95	66
CnNG 7⅞95	63⅝
CnNG 9⅛95	72¾
CnPw 5⅞96	44
CnPw 6⅝98	50½
CnPw 7⅝99	56½
CnPw 8⅝00	61
CnPw 8⅛01	56
CnPw 7½01	54¼
CnPw 11⅜94	82¼
CnPw 11⅛82	90½
CnPw 9⅝80	97 21-32
CnPw 11½00	81
CnPw 9⅝06	67
CnPw 9s06	61¼
CltAir 3½92	39
CltGp 8½90	82
CtIC 10.5s89	100
CtIC 8½85	76
CtIOil 9⅛s99	71
CtTTI 10½83	98
CoopL 7½91	111
CoopL 4½92	64
CrnPd 4⅝03	80
CoroG 7⅛98	73
Crane 7s93	58
Crane 7s94	56
Crane 8s85	80
Crane 10½94	81
CrdF 10⅛81	95
CrdF 10⅝87	93
CrdF 10⅛89	83½
CrocN 8⅛07	97½
CrocN 8.6s02	60
CrwnZ 8⅝00	70
Culb 11½05	71
DPF 5½87	55
Dart 4⅛97	58
Davc 5⅝94	62
Davc 6s94	66
Davc 6⅝96	80
DaytP 8⅛01	58½
DaytP 8s03	60
DaytP 10⅛81	92
DaytP 8½07	62¾
DaytP 12⅛09	87
Deere 4½s83	87⅝
Deere 7.9s87	71
Deere 5½01	97
Deere 8s02	64
DeerCr 8⅜82	86
DeerCr 8s84	79
DelPw 9⅝83	85⅝
Dem 8⅛96	70
DetEd 2⅞82	77⅝
DetEd 2⅞84	70
DetEd 6s96	47½
DetEd 6.4s98	46
DetEd 9s99	64⅝
DetEd 9.15s00	63
DetEd 8.15s00	55⅛
DetEd 8⅝01	56
DetEd 7⅝01	53¼
DetEd 7½03	54¼
DetEd 9⅝04	66½
DetEd 12⅜82	95
DetEd 11⅛00	81
DetEd 10⅝06	70
DiGior 5⅛93	65
DiaSh 7⅝94	89
DiaSh 8½08	65⅛
Dillina 5½94	64⅛
Dillina 9⅝99	105
Divers 9⅝91	72½
DmBk 7⅜96	58½
Dow 6.7s98	59½
Dow 8⅝2008	69
Dow 8.92000	70
Dow 8½s05	64
Dow 8½s06	66⅝
Dow 8⅝08	67¼
Dresr 8.65s85	77
duPnt 8s81	90⅝
duPnt 8.45s04	66¼
duPnt 8s86	77½
duPnt 8½86	66⅛
DukeP 7⅜01	58⅛
DukeP 7⅜02	58
DukeP 7⅜02	54⅜
DukeP 7⅜02	56½
DukeP 8⅛03	58
DukeP 9⅝04	72⅝
DukeP 9½05	69
DukeP 8⅝06	61
DukeP 9⅝08	67
DuqL 8⅝00	63
DuqL 9s86	64⅝
DuqL 8⅝07	65
DuqL 12¼10	87⅝
ESys 4½s92	144
EasAir 5s92	43
EasAir 4⅝93	43½
EasAir 11½99	83
ElPas 6s93A	137½
ElPas 12.45s97	95
Ens 9⅝s95	71
Ens 8½02	60⅛
EqutG 9s96	71
EqtLf 13.90s87	87¼
EssxC 11⅝98	76
Estrl 6¼95	115¼
Estrl 12½95	83
Exxon 6s97	56
Exxon 6½98	56⅝
ExxP 9s04	72
ExxP 8.05s80	95 9-32
ExxP 8⅞00	69
ExxP 7.65s83	85½
ExxP 8¼01	64
FMC 4¼92	65½
Fairch 4⅜92	248
FairFd 9s96	93½
Famly 5s81	85
Farah 5s94	40
Feddr 5s96	36
Feddr 8⅞94	58
FedN 4⅝s96	61
Flimwy 6s88	90
Flimwy 11s98	65
Flimwy 10s99	61
Finan 10⅛90	70¾
FinCpA 6s88	55
Firest 8⅛83	84
FBkSy 14s89	88
FstChl 6⅝80	94 1-16
FstChl 7⅝86	71¼
FinlBn 9s83	82
FinlBn 13s87	90½
FMerBc 9⅛83	88
FINBo 6⅝80	96 13-32
FINBo 7.6s81	91
FINBo 8s82	85
FINBo 8.3s85	75
FtPenn 5s93	40
FstSec 13⅛99	97
FUnRE 8⅞99	94
FtWis 8½96	68
FisbM 4⅞97	55
FishF 6½94	54
FlexiV 4⅝97	72½
FlaPL 8⅛80	96 31-32
FlaPL 8⅝82	88½
FlaPL 10⅝81	93⅝
FlaPL 9⅛84	86⅝
FlyTigr 7s80	94
Ford 8⅛90	70¼
Ford 9⅛94	74⅝
FrdC 8⅞90A	73¼
FrdC 8½91	65⅝
FrdC 7½91	63¾
FrdC 4½96	53
FrdC 4⅞98	59½
FrdC 7s80	98 25-32
FrdC 8.7s99	66
FrdC 7½93	61
FrdC 8⅛82	88½
FrdC 9⅛81	92¾
FrdC 10½94	81
FrdC 8⅝83	85¼
FrdC 9½95	69⅝
FrdC 8.85s85	79
FrdC 9.7s00	71⅛
FrdC 8⅞86	76½
FrdC 9⅝01	70
FrdC 9½01	67
FrdC 8.1s84	77⅝
FrdC 8¼88	69
FrdC 8⅝81	65
FrdC 7⅞89	65
FrdC 7.85s88	68⅝
FrdC 8⅜84	81
FrdC 8½88	70
FrdC 9s84	82
FrdC 8⅞90	70
FrdC 9½85	82½
FrdC 9.55s89	75¼
FoMcK 6s94	76½
Fruf 5½94	65
FruF 7.6s84	76
FruF 9.15s83	87¼
FruF 8s87	68⅝
Fuqua 7s88	65
Fuqua 9½98	62¾
Fuqua 9⅞97	65½
Gamb 10s89	80
Geico 14⅝99	90
GnATr 5⅝99	66
GCts 5½87	68
GnEl 7½96	64¼
GnEl 8½04	69
GEICr 7s80	98 25-32
GEICr 8⅝82	88
GEICr 8.6s85	78⅝
GEICr 8.4s81	94
GEICr 8.45s84	85
GEICr 8¼86	77
GEICr 7⅝88	69¾
GEICr 9⅛84	83¼
GEICr 9⅞87	81¼
GEICr 11⅞88	91
GEICr 11½90	90
GFood 9½90	85¼
GFood 7½84	81
GHost 7s94	49⅛
GnInst 5s92	88
GMills 8⅞95	72⅝
GMills 8s99	65½
GMA 5s80	95
GMA 5s81	92¼
GMA 4⅝82	82
GMA 4⅝83	78
GMA 4½85	67¼
GMA 4⅜86	66
GMA 4⅞87	61
GMA 6¼88	63⅝
GMA 7⅛90	64
GMA 8s93	66
GMA 7⅜94	64
GMA 7¼95	59
GMA 7.85s98	66⅛
GMA 8⅞99	82½
GMA 8.70s01	77
GMA 8⅝s85	80⅝
GMA 8⅛s84	72
GMA 8⅛86A	75
GMA 8⅛86J	78½
GMA 8⅝s01	74
GMA 8.15s86	82½
GMA 8⅛96	74
GMA 7.35s87	58½
GMA 8s02	57⅛
GMA 8s07	62
GMA 8¼06	[illegible]
GMA 8.65s08	65
GMA 8⅝88	73¼
GMA 8⅞85	78
GMA 9s84	82¼
GMA 9⅝89	80
GMA 9⅝03	70⅝
GMA 9¼89	75
GMA 9.4s04	77¼
GMA 11.9s87	93¼
GMA 12s05	88¼
GM 8.05s85	79
GM 8⅝s05	66⅝
GTE 4s90	52½
GTE 6¼91	63
GTE 5s92	55
GTE 6¼96	72¼
GTE 9⅝99	70
Gene 10⅝84	79½
GaPac 5¼96	89½
GaPac 6⅝82	88
GaPac 7⅝85	76
GaPac 12s87	94
GaPw 8⅞00	60
GaPw 7⅝01	53
GaPw 8⅛01	57
GaPw 7⅝01	53
GaPw 7½02J	55
GaPw 7½02D	53½
GaPw 7⅝03	52¼
GaPw 8⅛04	58
GaPw 11⅞00	77½
GaPw 11⅝05	77½
GaPw 9⅝06	65⅝
GaPw 9⅝08	65
GaPw 10½09	70⅛
GaPw 11s09	72⅝
GldLw 4⅝87	116
Gdrch 7s97	54
Gdrch 9⅝82	88
Gdyr 8.6s95	67
GordnJ 5s88	84
Grace 4¼90	75
Grace 6½96	132
GranC 6⅝94	63
GtWst 6s87	62
Greyh 6½90	89
Greyh 9⅝07	69
GreyF 9.7 84	83¼
GthRt 6⅝82	77¼
Grum 4¼92	82½
GlfWn 6s87	70
GlfWn 4s88	61
GlfWn 5½93	92
GlfWn 7s03A	47¾
GlfWn 7s03B	47¾
GlfMO 5s15	36½
GlfMO 4s44	28½
GlfMo 5s56f	28
GlfOil 8½95	70¼
GlfOil 10.7s09	86
GlfRes 12½04	81
GlfStU 7¼92	72½
GlfUtd 8⅞86	76
Hallb 7.95s95	74
Hallb 8¼81	91
Hallb 9¼00	68
HamP 5s94	70½
Harra 9½96	80
HarBk 7.2s80	95 25-32
Heinz 7¼97	75½
Hellr 9½89	77
Hellr 9⅛91	70
Hellr 8½93	70¼
Hercul 6½99	72¼
Hercul 8⅝83	84
Hersh 9½09	73
Heubn 4⅛97	49⅝
HiltnH 5½95	199
Holidy 9⅝05wi	102
HonyF 8.7s86	77
Honey 6.1s92	60
Honey 9⅝09	72
HookC 4⅝91	52½
HosAff 10s99	74
HosAff 10s91	84
Hostin 5⅛94	57¼
HousF 5s82	81½
HousF 7½95	59
HousF 8½01	63¼
HouF 10.4s81	92½
HouF 10½94	79
HousF 8.384	76½
HouF 8.45s87	67½
HousL 5½85	79
Human 6s89	350
Humn 11.7s98	72¼
Humn 9½98	62½
HuntR 9⅝04	64½
ITTF 9.7s83	88
ITTF 11⅛85	86¼
ITTF 9⅝96	70
ITTF 8½02	60
IllBel 2⅞81	91
IllBel 7⅝06	59
IllBel 8s04	64
IllBel 8¼16	64
IllPw 7⅝03	62
IllPw 8⅝06	64
IllPw 8¼07	57¼
InMic 10¼82	98
InMic 11s83	89
InMP 10⅞84	92
IndBel 8⅛11	62
IndBel 18s14	75
IndBel 8⅝17	62
IndBel 8s14	61¼
IndNtl 8¼96	68
InNtl 7.4s83	89¼
InldStl 4½89r	63⅝
InldSt 6½92	60
InldSt 8⅝95	66¼
InldSt 9½00	78
InldSt 7.9s07	59
Insilco 9⅝99	98
Intrlk 8.8s96	72¼
IBM 9⅛86	84½
IBM 9⅝04	75⅝
IntHrv 4⅝88	64⅝
IntHrv 4.8s91	65
IntHrv 8⅛95	59⅝
IntHrv 9s04	67
InHvC 4⅝81	65
InHvC 8⅝91	88
InHvC 8¼81	68½
InHvC 9s84	93¼
InHvC 8.35s86	82½ / 74⅝
IPap 8.85s95	73½
IPap 4⅛96	54⅝
IntSlvr 5s93	58
IntTT 8.9s95	71⅝
IntTT 11s82	94⅝
IntTT 9⅛s83	85¼
IntTT 8⅞08	98
InvDiv 6½92	67
Itel 9⅝98	47⅝
Itel 10½98	50
JCP 9⅝07	70
JonsLl 6⅝94	44
JonsLl 6½88	56½
JonsL 6⅝94	46½
JonsL 9⅝95	63
JonsL 8s98	56
JonsL 9⅝96	62⅝
Kmart 6s99	68
Kane 9½00	78
KaufB 12⅛99	79
KerrMc 8s83	83⅝
Kidde 10½83	90
Kirsch 6s95	71½
Kraft 6⅞96	80
Kraft 8⅝04	69
Krogr 9s95	70
Krogr 9⅝83	88
LFE 10s92	68
LTV 5s88	51⅛
LTV 9¼97	58⅛
LTV 11s07	64⅝
LearS 10s84	72
Lfemk 11s98	73
Lfemk 11⅞99	75
LigGp 6s92	40
Litton 3½87	124
Litton 87reg	125
Lockh 4¼92	60½
Loew 6⅞93	61½
LomN 5½91	66⅛
LaisLt 9¼82	89
LaisLt 9¼83	85
Lorol 10⅛97	77⅝
Lorlld 4⅞86	61⅝
Lorlld 6⅝93	67½
LouN 2⅞03	33
LouN 11s85	89⅛
LuckSt 6⅝00	97½
Lykes 7½94N	46½
Lykes 7½94	47½
Lykes 11s00	65⅛
Lynch 8½99	112½
MGIC 5s93	60
MGIC 8⅝88	67
Macke 4⅞92	58½
McyCr 4⅝81	88½
McyCr 9⅛80	94 17-32
MeYk 9.1s02	62½
MeYk 7⅝02	55⅝
MfrH 7.6s81	90⅝
MfrH 8⅝82	85½
MfrH 12.15s87	91½
MarO 7.65s83	82½
Marcor 6½88	61⅛
MarM 7⅝83	61
MaMu 6¼91	63
MasEl 9⅝82	83
McCro 5s81	87
McCro 6½92	58
McCro 7½94	48½
McCro 10⅝85	83⅝
McCro 7½94N	48
McCro 7⅝97	49⅝
McCro 7⅝95	50
McDnl 9⅝82	89½
McDnl 9s85	83½
McDD 4⅝91	138
McGH 3⅞92	63½
Mead 8½95	65
Melln 7.8s82	86⅛
Melln 13.5s89	98⅝
Melln 12⅝89	87
Melvl 4⅞s96	74½
Mernx 5¼90	46½
Merck 7⅞85	79
MGM 9s92	45½
MGM 10s93	69¼
MGM 10s94	68
MGM 10½s94	68
MGM 9⅝s86	81
Metro 9½88	73
MichB 4⅝91	53½
MichB 7⅛11	59⅛
MichB 7s12	53½
MichB 9.4s08	71
MichB 8⅛15	61⅛
MichB 9⅛18	71½
MicG 8⅞88	58⅛
MicG 10⅝82	90
MSPSS 4s91f	48¼
MMM 8.20s	81
MMM 8.85s	70½
MKT 4s90	50⅛
MKT 5½33f	23⅛
MPcCp 8s94	213
MPac 4¼90	61
MPac 4¼05	39½
MPac 4¼05r	41
MPac 4¼20f	41
MPac 4¼30f	41
MPac 5s45f	42½
MoPIC 10s97	78
Mobil 8½01	67⅛
MohO 7⅝01	61½
MohD 5½94	59
Monog 10s99	66
Monog 11s04	72
Mons 9⅛00	75
Mons 8s85	79⅝
Mons 8½00	66
MonW 4⅞90	55
MntWC 4⅞80	96 3-16
MntWC 5¼81	92
MntWC 6½87	64
MntWC 7⅝88	66
MntWC 9¼98	71¼
MntWC 9⅛83	90
MntWC 13⅞87	96⅛
MonyM 7s90	80
Morgn 4⅞98	61
Morgn 8s86	75½
MtSTI 7⅝11	57
MtSTI 7⅝13	59⅝
MtSTI 9⅝12	72½
MtSTI 9⅝15	69½
MtSTI 8.7s81	92
MtSTI 7⅝16	59¼
MtSTI 8s17	60
MtSTI 8⅝18	45⅛
MtSTI 9⅛14	70
MtSTI 11⅛19	83
NCNB 8.495	67
NCNB 8⅝99	60
NCR 9s85	80
NLT 8.80s85	77⅝
NarE 10⅛80	97¼
NCan 5s93	83
NCash 7.7s94	68
NCity 5⅞88	58
NCity 6½91	59½
NDist 5s83	79
NDist 4½92	106½
NFGs 12⅝83	93½
NFGs 9s84	78½
NHam 4⅝96	34
NInd 5⅝88	85
NInd 10s99	65
NLead 4⅝88	62⅛
NRUt 10½81	91¼
NRUt 8.95s85	82¾
NRUt 9⅛s85	83¼
NSt 4⅝89	55
NSt 8s95	66½
Natom 8⅝97	64
NtrlG 9¼95	81¼
NEnT 8⅝09	65
NEnT 8.2s04	60⅝
NEnT 7⅝07	56
NEnT 8s83	60
NEnT 9½18	72½
NJBTI 7⅛11	57¾
NJBTI 7⅝12	58½
NJBTI 7⅝13	58
NJBTI 8⅛16	63
NJBTI 8s16	59
NJBTI 8⅝18	68⅛
NYBS 13.75s81	95
vlNYH 4s07f	92
vlNYH 4½sf	13
NYEG 7⅝81	91
NYTl 3s81	89
NYTl 4½91	51
NYTl 4⅝93	49
NYTl 3⅝96	45
NYTl 7⅝06	61¼
NYTl 8s08	62½
NYTl 7⅝11	56⅝
NYTl 8.3s12	62½
NYTel 9s14	67⅝
NYTel 8s83	86⅝
NYTl 8⅝15	66⅛
NYTl 8⅝16	63¾
NYTl 8⅛15	62⅛
NYTl 8⅞18	67½
NIMP 4⅞87	81
NIMP 12.6s81	95½
NIMP 10⅝85	88
NorfW 4s96	43½
NorfW 4.85s15	48⅝
Norlin 9s88	73
NoAPh 4s92	63¼
NoIllG 8⅞83	83½
NoIllG 8⅛84	76
NoNG 4⅝81	88½
NoNG 9½90	79½
NoNG 8s91	69⅛
NoPac 4s97	45
NoPac 3s47	33
NoPac 3s47r	30⅝
NoSP 4⅛s86	65½
NwBn 6⅝03	82
NwBn 12.15s89	90
Nwstl 7½94	68⅛
NwnBl 7⅞11	60
NwnBl 10s14	75½
NwnBl 8⅝12	65⅛
NwnBl 8⅛17	63
NwnBl 9½16	71
NwnMu 6s91	64
Norl 94s98	60⅛
Oakin 11⅞98	78⅛
OccIP 11s82	92
Ogden 5s93	76
OhBIT 7½11	56
OhBIT 7⅞13	59½
OhBIT 9s18	68⅛
OhEd 10s81	93⅛
OhEd 9½06	69
OhEd 8⅝07	59½
OhEd 9½08	66½
OhEd 11s83	90⅛
OhPw 10⅛82	86⅛
OhPw 12⅜81	94⅝
Owill 4½92	82
Owill 9s81	90⅝
Owill 9.35s99	71½
PNB 6⅝82	83⅛
PPG 9s95	70¼
PPG 8s85	79
PSA 11⅛04	95¼
PGE 2⅝s81	88⅝
PGE 3s83	75¼
PGE 3⅛s84X	67½
PGE 3⅛s84	67½
PGE 4½s86	65
PGE 3⅝s88	56
PGE 5s89	57½
PGE 4½s90	52½
PGE 5s97	54¼
PGE 5s91r	54
PGE 4⅛s95	43¾
PGE 4½s96KX	43¼
PGE 8⅝s02	65½
PGE 8s2003	59½
PGE 7½s03	55⅛
PGE 7½s04	56½
PGE 7⅝05ZZ	58
PGE 7⅝05A	58¼
PGE 9⅛s06	64⅛
PGE 9.85s82	89½
PGE 9⅝s06	69⅝
PGE 9½s05	83
PGE 8¼08	59⅝
PGE 8½09	61⅛
PGE 9⅝11	67½
PGE 10⅛12	71
PGE 12⅝13	98¼
PacLS 9.385	79⅛
PNwT 8⅝10	42½
PNwT 8⅝08	64¼
PNwT 9s12	67
PNwt 8⅝13	64½
PNwT 10⅛19	74½
PSwAir 6s87	48⅛
PacTT 3¼81	86
PacTT 3⅛83	76⅞
PacTT 2⅝85	63¼
PacTT 2⅝85r	66
PacTT 2⅞86	60
PacTT 4⅝88	57
PacTT 8.65s85	61½
PacTT 8⅝06	62½
PacTT 7.8s07	58
PacTT 7⅛08	52⅛
PacTT 7⅛80	97¾
PacTT 7⅝09	55½
PacTT 9⅛11	65⅛
PacTT 9s81	91¾
PacTT 9.1s84	84⅛
PacTT 8⅝15	62⅝
PacTT 8⅛17	59½
PacTT 9⅝14	67¼
PacTT 9s18	64⅛
PacTT 9⅝18	69
PacTT 9⅝16	70⅛
PacTT 9⅛19	70
PacTT 12.7s19	87
Paine 11½99	77
PAA 4½s84	71½
PAA 4½s86	57¼
PAA 5¼s89	52⅛
PAA 11¼s86	90¼
PAA 11⅛s84	78
PAA 7½s98	78½
PAA 9⅝s96	96½
PAA 11½94A	77
PAA 11½94B	79
Popcif 5⅛94	77
ParkrH 4s92	90½
PatPet 8½92	140
Penga 9s95	97½
PenC 7s87Af	80⅛
PenC 7s87Bf	51⅛
PenC 8s87Xf	70½
PenC 8s87Yf	65
PennD 5s82	78
PenyF 4⅛84	62
PnyF 9.45s81	92¼
Penny 8⅞95	67
Penny 9s99	66½
PaPL 10⅛82	90½
Penwl 9⅛95	71¼
Pennzl 7⅝88	65
Pennzl 7⅝88	67
Pennzl 5⅛96	169
Pennzl 8⅝96	66⅛
Pennz 10⅛83	88½
Pepsic 4⅝96	97
Pepsic 8⅝81	93⅛
Pepsic 8⅛85	79½
Pfizer 8½99	70
Pfizer 8⅝85	80¼
Phelp 8½s85	77
PhilEl 2⅝81	85
PhilEl 3¼82	86
PhilEl 3⅝85	63
PhilEl 5s89	59
PhilEl 6½93	56⅞
PhilEl 4½94	44
PhilEl 6½97	52½
PhilEl 9s95	67
PhilEl 7⅝00	54
PhilEl 8⅛96	61
PhilEl 7⅝01	52⅝
PhilEl 7½98	55
PhilEl 7½99	55⅝
PhilEl 8½04	60¼
PhilEl 11s80	97¼
PhilEl 12⅝81	95½
PhilEl 11⅛00	83¾
PhilEl 11s00	75
PhilEl 9⅛06	66
PhilEl 9⅝02	69
PhilEl 12⅛05	87½
PhilM 8.85s82	89
PhilM 8⅛85	78
PhilM 8.45s84	83½
PhilM 9.55s86	81½
PhilP 7⅝01	63¼
PhilV 5¼s94	58½
PiedAv 12s04	99
Pionr 9½s82	87
Pittstn 4s97	45
Pittstn 9.2s04	91¼
Pneum 9⅝98	66⅛
PorG 10½80	96
PorG 10s82	90
PorG 9⅞s85	80⅝
PorG 11⅝05	79⅛
PotEl 9½s05	68
PotEl 8⅞09	60
PotEl 10¼81	94½
ProcG 8¼05	68
PSCol 7½02	55⅝
PSInd 7⅝87	93
PSInd 9.6s05	71
PSInd 8⅛07	63⅞
PSNH 12s99	80
PSEG 3⅛80	75⅝
PSEG 9s95	66
PSEG 8½04	61
PSEG 12s04	91
PSEG 8⅝06	61⅛
PSEG 8.45s06	63
PSEG 8⅛07	64½
PSEG 9⅝09J	69
PSEG 9⅞09	66
Pugt 10⅛83	89
PulL 10s85	80
PullL 8⅞s85	80⅝
Purex 4⅝94	63
RCA 9¼s90	76⅝
RCA 4½s92	53
RalsP 5⅞00	80⅛
Ramin 8s95	108
Ramin 5s96	56
Ramin 10s00	104½
Ramin 10s93	65½
RapA72 7s94	44½
RapA69 7s94	45½
RapA 7½s85	71⅛
RapA 6s88	54
RapA 10⅝03	64
RapA 12s99	68⅛
RapA 10⅝04	64⅝
RapA 11s05	66
RdgB 5½s88	222
RlyRef 12s98	75
RelGp 9⅝98	68½
RelGp 9⅝99	65
RepStl 8.9s95	68
RepTx 9⅝01	67½
RepTx 12.65s04	91
RevrC 5½92	63
Rexn 8.9s95	80⅛
Reyln 7⅝01	67
RayM 4½97	68
RevTb 7s99	74½
RevTb 7⅝94	66⅝
Riegel 5s93	72
RochG 10⅝83	88⅞
Rocin 4¼91	114
Rocin 4⅞87	65
Rocin 8.9s86	81
RohmH 9s85	81
Rohr 5⅛86	85
Rydr 11½90	89⅝
Ryder 9⅝82	98
Ryder 12⅛86	88
SCM 5⅛s88	71
SCM 9¼s90	76½
Sabin 6½99	166
StLSaF 4s97	41½
StLSaF 5s06f	41¼
StLSist 4s89	55⅛
SanD 10.782	91¾
SanD 10s06	67½
Sandrs 5s92	70
SFeIn 6¼98	208
SaFP 8⅝80	94 19-32
SavEl 12½81	94½
Savin 11⅞98	73¼
Schltz 7.2s96	57⅛
Scot 8.15s85	81
SeaCst 8.35s96	76
Seafst 9⅛07	68
Searl 7½80	95¼
Searl 8s81	90⅛
Sears 4⅝83	77
Sears 6⅝93	55½
Sears 8⅝95	68½
Sears 7⅝85	77¾
Sears 7⅝07	60⅛
SearA 5s82	84⅛
Seatrin 6s94	51½
SecP 7.7s82	88
SecP 8.8s85	80
ServP 3.2s82	86
SLR 10⅝03	71⅝
SLR 9s85	91½
ShellO 4⅝86	79
ShellO 5.3s92	56½
ShellO 8½00	68⅛
ShellO 8⅝05	68
ShellO 8s07	63⅛
ShWl 5.45s92	51½
ShWl 6¼95	71
Signl 8.85s94	75¼
Sinclr 4⅝86	259
Sinclr 4.6s88	61
Singer 8s99	56
SkilCp 5s92	82½
SmithA 10⅛95	86⅛
SmK 8.75s84	82
Socny 4½93	47
SohioB 8⅝83	85⅝
SohioP 8⅝01	64
SoAlT 6⅝82f	78
SoCBl 8¼04	62½
SoCBl 7⅝07	56⅝
SoCBl 7⅝12	57
SoCBl 8¼13	60
SoCBl 10s14	74½
SoCBl 9.2s10	68
SoCBl 8.2s83	84½
SoCBl 8⅛17	62
SoCBl 8⅛15	62
SoCBl 9⅝19	73
SoCBl 9⅞18	73⅛
SoestB 4⅝97	52½
SoBlT 7.6s08	59⅝
SoBlT 7⅝10	57
SoBlT 7⅞13	58½
SoBlT 8s14	60⅛
SoBlT 8⅛16	61⅛
SoBlT 8⅝17	61
SoBlT 10.9s19	81⅛
SCE 3⅛80	94⅛
SoCG 8.85s95	68⅝
SoCG 7⅝97	60⅛
SoCG 10⅛81	90
SoCG 8⅝96	67
SoCG 8⅛97	67
SoCG 12⅛99	96
SCouG 9⅝95	73
SoNG 7.7s91	74½
SNET 8⅝08	60⅝
SNET 9⅝10	70
SPac 4½s81	91
SPac 10.35s94	88
SPac 5⅛03	80
SouRy 4⅛88	65
SouRy 5s94	57⅛
SwBsh 9⅝81	90⅛
SwBT 2⅞85	70
SwBT 8⅞07	64
SwBT 6⅝11	55⅛
SwBT 7⅝89	59⅛
SwBT 7⅝12	57⅛
SwBT 7⅝13	58⅝
SwBT 8⅛14	63⅝
SwBT 8.2s82	89
SwBT 9⅛15	69½
SwBT 8½16	63
SwBT 8⅛17	62
SwBT 9⅛18	70
SwBT 9⅝19	70
Sperry 8.2s96	65½
SperryF 7⅝85	73⅝
Spiegl 5⅛83	76⅝
Spiegl 5⅛83r	74
Squibb 8s85	76
StBrn 6⅝93	68⅛
SOCal 4⅝83	78
SOCal 5⅝92	57⅝
SOCal 7s96	62½
SOCal 8⅝05	69⅝
StOIn 4⅝83	78
StOInd 6s91	61
StOIn 6s98	55½
StOIn 9.2s04	73
StOIn 13⅛89	99½
StOIn 8⅝05	67⅝
StOIn 7⅝07	65
StdOh 7.4s99	67
StdOh 8½00	67⅛
StdOh 8s81	93⅝
StdOh 6½81	88¼
StdOh 7⅜86	71⅝
StPks 5⅛90	47¼
StPks 6s90	50
Stauf 8⅛96	68⅝
Stauf 8⅛86	73⅝
Stauf 8.85s91	69½
SterlBn 6½90	70
StorBr 4½86	156
Suave 5s97	43½
SunCh 11½96	81
SunOil 4⅝90	57
SunOil 8½00	70
Surish 6½89	218¼
Sybrn 4⅝87	71¾
Sybrn 9⅛85	81
TRE 9⅝02	222
TRW 5½92	52½
TRW 9s85	88
TalcNt 6s94	49
Tandy 10s94	72
Tandy 10s97	73
Tandy 6½03	117½
Tapp 5½94	58⅛
Telcm 13⅝99	87⅝
Teledy 6½92	58¼
Teledy 7s99	55⅝
Teledy 10s04	72
Telex 9s96	54½
Telex 11⅞96	70
Tenco 7s93	62
Tenco 8⅛91	68⅞
Tenco 9⅝00	77
Tenco 11⅞83	94
TVA 7s97	59½
TVA 7s97r	58⅝
TV 7.35s97B	60⅞
TV 7.35s97Br	62⅝
TV 7.35s97C	60
TV 7.35s97Cr	60
TVA 7.4s97	59⅝
TVA 7.4s97r	60
TV 7.35s98A	60½
TV 7.35s98Ar	61
TV 7.35s98B	61
TV 7.35s98Br	61⅝
TV 7⅜98C	65
TV 7⅜98Cr	64⅝
TVA 7.7s98	61½
TVA 98reg	61½
TVA 8.05s99	64⅝
Tesoro 5⅛89	132
Texco 5⅝97	55¼
Texco 7⅝01	60⅛
Texco 8⅝05	69
Texco 8⅝08	67
TxPac 5s00	58½
TxCo 3⅝83	79
TxInt 7½sold	73
TxOG 8¼94	77
Texgif 8½02	78
Textl 4⅝96	30½
Txtrn 8½89	95½
Time 7⅝86	74¼
ToddS 10½00	99¼
TolEd 9s00	63
TolEd 8s03	57½
TolEd 9.35s85	89
TWA 4s92	38¼
TWA 5s94	40⅝
TWA 10s85	80
TWA 11s86	83⅛
TWCo 10s99	60
TranF 9⅛87	79
TrGPL 9½90	73⅝
TrGPL 8⅝91	69
Trvlr 8.7s95	70¼
TrISM 7s92S	52½
TucEP 10⅝05	75⅝
TCFox 10⅛98	70
UTCrd 8⅝86	74
UVInd 9⅛87	72
UBk 7.35s01	57½
UCarb 8⅝05	66
UCarb 7⅛96	60
UCarb 9⅛86	78
UnCo 7⅝97	56½
UnCp 6s88	68
UnCp 7s89	77
UnEl 10½05	74
UOilC 6⅝98	58
UOilC 8⅝82	88
UOilC 8⅝85	88⅛
UPac 4⅝99	325
UPac 8.6s83	87⅝
Unirly 5½96	39½
UnAL 5s91	59⅝
UnAL 4¼92	48½
UBrnd 7⅛88	77
UBrnd 5½94	45½
UBrnd 9⅛98	60½
UGaP 8⅝89	70
UJer 7⅝97	57⅛
USHo 5⅛96	67
USHo 10s87	74
USBO 6⅝80	96½
USPIC 8s96	70
USRlt 5⅝89	59½
USSt 4s83	77
USSt 4½86	64¼
USSt 4½86r	65
USSt 4⅝96	44
USSt 7⅝01	60

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)	
Arbed 6¾-87	82.60
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	88.65
Australien 5¾-89	77.00
Brasilien 7¾-84	92.50
Brasilien 6¾-85	82.00
C C C E 7-89	88.15
C N T 7¼-83	93.00
C F P 8½-85	95.25
C F P 6½-84	89.50
C N P 6-87	81.00
Euratom 5¾-87	78.75
E I B 6¾-84	92.50
E I B 6-89	83.25
Eurofima 8-83	98.75
Eurofima 6½-88	90.50
Europarat 7-83	93.30
Europarat 6¼-87	82.00
E W G 7¼-83	95.00
Finnland 7-87	93.00
Forsmarks 5¾-90	80.40
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	83.00
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	89.00
I A D 7-87	86.25
I A D 6¼-88	81.25
I C I 7½-87	91.00
I C I 6¾-87	86.00
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	78.50
Kingd of Denm 5¼-84	86.00
Kobe 6½-87	83.10
Kopenhagen 7½-86	90.75
Montreal 7-87	87.00
Neuseeland 7½-86	94.50
Neuseeland 7-87	91.75
Neuseeland 5¼-86	80.00

Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	79.60	
Norpipe 6-89	76.25	
Norsea Gas 7-89	83.65	
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	83.25	
Oesterreich 6¾-85	88.30	
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	90.00	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	81.50	
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	80.75	
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	N.Q.	
Sanko Steamship 7-84	89.50	
Schweden 6-89	78.75	
Voest 6¾-89	86.00	
Weltbank 6¾-87	91.50	
Weltbank 8-82	97.25	
Weltbank 6½-85	83.00	
Weltbank 5¾-90	76.75	
Units of Account DM Basis		
Acoba 7-93	74.50	76.00
Apel 9½-85	97.50	99.00
Bass Charr. 9½-85	75.00	77.00
Cofiroute 9-89	92.00	93.50
Cop City 7-93	76.00	77.50
Cop City 8¼-91	86.50	88.00
Cop City 8¾-86	92.50	94.00
Cop City 9¼-85	96.00	97.50
C.C.A. 8¼-91	89.00	90.50
C.C.A. 9¼-85	95.00	96.50
Cop Tel 9½-85	97.00	98.50
Enso 9¼-84	97.00	98.50
Funen Tel 9-84	96.50	98.00

G.I.S. 9⅝-83	97.50	99.00
Gothenburg 9½-89	94.50	96.00
Helsinki 10-83	99.00	100.50
Iceland 8½-88	91.50	93.00
Iceland 9¼-83	97.00	98.50
Iceland 9¼-86	96.50	98.00
Iceland 10-94	100.50	—
Imatran 8½-87	89.50	91.00
Imatran 9¾-85	94.50	96.00
Ind M Bk 7-93	74.50	76.00
Ind M Bk 9½-83	97.00	98.50
Ireland 9½-82	96.50	98.00
Ireland 9¾-84	98.50	100.00
K.L.I. 7½-93	82.00	83.50
Manitoba 9¼-85	97.00	98.50
M Bk Denmark 9-91	91.00	92.50
Oslo 8⅞-92	91.50	93.00
Oslo 9¼-85	96.00	97.50
Oslo 10-81	98.00	99.50
Pechiney 8¾-89	88.50	90.00
Quebec Prov. 9¼-94	92.00	93.50
S.D.R. 7-93	77.50	79.00
S.D.R. 8½-94	88.50	90.00
S.D.R. 9¼-85	96.00	97.50
S.D.R. 9½-87	96.50	98.00
Stet 8¼-89	81.50	83.00
Swed State 9¼-85	97.00	98.50
Un.B.Norway 9¼-90	97.50	98.50
Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	86.50	87.00
Ford 9¼-83	86.75	87.25
GMAC 9¼-83	88.00	88.50
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	92.75	93.75
Manitoba 9¼-85	87.50	89.50
Royal Canada 9½-88	93.25	93.75
Roynat 9½-80	96.00	—
Texasgulf 10-86	82.75	83.25
Toronto Dominion 9-82	91.00	91.50
Union Carbide 9¾-86	85.00	85.50
European Currency Units		
Brasil 8-84	96.50	98.00
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	94.00	95.50
Interfriga 7½-86	95.00	96.50
Iscor 9¼-80	98.00	—
S. Africa 8-86	94.00	95.50
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
Air France 11-84	88.00	89.00
ECSC 10-82	91.00	92.00
Euratom 9¾-87	78.00	79.00
Finland 11-84	87.50	88.50
Finland 11½-89	83.50	84.50
EIB 9¾-88	77.00	78.00
GdF 11-84	87.50	88.50
Norway 9¼-84	83.00	84.00
Peugeot 9¾-87	77.50	78.50
Renault 9¾-85	81.00	82.00
St. Gobain 9¾-86	79.50	80.50
Total Oil 9¾-87	77.50	78.50
Guilders		
ABN 8¼-84	92.00	—
Amro Bk 7-83	87.50	88.25
Australia 8-83	92.00	92.75

E.I.B. 8-84	87.25	88.00
Mees Hope 7¾-82	91.75	92.50
Mexico 8¼-82	94.75	95.75
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	90.75	91.75
NMB 8¼-84	91.25	92.25
New Zealand 6¾-84	84.50	85.25
Norway 8¼-84 I	92.00	92.75
Norway 8¼-84 II	92.25	93.00
Norway 6½-83	89.50	90.25
Austria 9¼-82	97.25	98.00
OKB 6½-85	82.25	83.25
Philips 7¾-81	94.00	95.00
SNCF 9-81	96.75	97.25
Thyssen 8½-82	94.00	95.00
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	82.00	84.00
Burmah 7-87	70.00	72.00
Cons. Eur 7-87	78.00	80.00
Denmark 6¾-87	70.00	72.00
ECSC 7-88	67.00	69.00
EIB 7-86	85.75	96.75
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	70.00	72.00
I.F.Finland 7-87	70.00	72.00
ISE 6½-87	70.00	72.00
Oslo 6¾-87	70.00	72.00
Reed 6¾-87	68.00	70.00

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
3-13-1980	15.59	15.87	15.29
3-20	16.54	15.75	16.03
3-27	16.19	15.55	15.88
4-1	15.85	15.29	15.64
4-3	15.88	14.48	15.85
4-10	15.86	14.46	15.90
4-17	16.22	15.96	16.45
4-24	16.19	15.77	16.03
4-29	15.82	15.34	15.89
5-1	15.87	15.51	14.88
5-8	15.87	15.53	14.15
5-15	15.89	15.57	16.26
5-22	15.82	15.46	16.18
5-27	15.82	15.44	16.19
5-29	15.82	15.48	16.25
6-5	15.63	15.53	16.35
6-12	15.77	15.58	16.46
6-19	15.77	15.58	16.51
6-24	15.77	15.58	16.51
6-26	15.78	15.54	15.52
7-3	15.79	15.53	16.56
7-10	15.79	15.49	16.58
7-17	15.73	15.47	16.40
7-22	15.77	15.49	16.44
7-24	15.75	15.49	16.47
7-31	15.78	15.45	16.48
8-7	15.67	15.39	16.47
8-14	15.64	15.36	16.48
8-19	15.48	15.16	16.49
8-21	15.36	15.08	16.41
8-28	15.18	14.94	16.30
9-4	15.15	15.05	16.68
9-16	15.18	14.84	16.27
10-14	15.03	14.76	14.22
11-6	14.86	14.58	16.07
12-4	14.49	14.23	15.74
1-2-1981	14.34	14.10	15.70
1-29	14.19	14.03	15.74
2-26	14.12	14.04	15.89

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 7, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9735	4.394	109.71*	46.86*	0.2363	—	6.758*	114.89*	35.145*
Brussels (a)	29.215	64.986	16.2438	6.9375	3.4985*	14.794	—	16.994	5.2025
Frankfort	1.801	3.995	—	42.78*	2.157x	91.38*	6.171*	104.77*	32.08*
London (b)	2.225	—	3.9965	9.34	1,851.50	4.3725	64.84	3.815	12.4875
Milan	835.05	1,857.50	464.47	198.44	—	423.17	28.596	486.17	148.87
New York	—	2.2223	0.5557	0.2376	0.1198*	0.5063	0.0342	0.5785	0.1781
Paris	4.2095	9.361	234.09*	—	5.04x	213.33*	14.4155*	244.95*	75.08*
Zurich	1.7215	3.8166	95.5071*	40.8511*	0.206	87.1355*	5.8895*	—	30.6225*
ECU	1.3897	0.6257	2.5001	5.8521	1,160.69	2.7426	40.5762	2.3903	7.804

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0337	Belgian fin. franc	30.815	2.0555	Irish £	0.4865	0.0777	Schilling	12.8725
0.8633	Canadian $	1.1583	0.0254	Israeli £	39.415	0.459	Singapore $	2.1785
0.1779	Danish krone	5.6222	3.6298	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2755	0.2338	Swedish krona	4.2755
0.0205	Escudo	48.844	0.2005	Norw. krone	4.9865	0.2672	U.A.E. dirham	3.743
0.2632	Fin. mark	3.799	0.0148	Peseta	67.65	0.004	Yen	248.10
0.2014	Hong Kong $	4.9645	0.2973	Saudi Riyal	3.364			

£ Sterling: 1.08125 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

Foreign Bonds

Asian 8½81	93½	Finland 9s88	
Asian 8⅛88	99	Finlnd 9⅝87	
Austia 8¼81	94	Mexco 7⅛81	
Austia 9⅛96	70	Mexco 9⅞81	
Austia 8⅛83	82	Mexco 9⅝81	
Austia 9⅛93	81	NtnTT 7⅝81	
Cuba 4½77mf	18	Norwy 8⅝80	
ElFra 8⅝83	86	Nwy 8.85s80	
Eurofm 9s82	88	Norwy 8⅛81J	
EurCS 8⅝83	84⅛	Norwy 7⅛82	
EurCS 8⅝80	97⅛	OsterBk 8s81	
Eurin 10⅛87	78⅝	Stkhm 8⅝92	
Eurin 11⅝87	88	Swed 8⅛87	
		Swedl 9s87	

Insurance Stocks

AcdmyInsGp	411	4⅞	5⅛
AmBkrInsFla .44	77	8⅝	8¾— ⅛
ABkrLfFla .48	298	12½	13 + ¼
AmCapitol	1	1⅞	2⅛
AmCwlthFn		2⅞	3¼— ⅛
AmFidelLfe .10	7	6½	7½— ¼
AmGrtyFin .10b	205	11	11½— ½
AmIncmLfe	122	26¼	27 + ¼
AmIntlGrp .42	x124	52⅞	53⅝
AmInvstLife .20	2	3⅝	4⅛— ⅛
AmNatlIns .60a	406	11⅞	12¼— ⅛
AmPioneer Cp	8	1⅞	2⅛— ⅛
AmStatesLf .64	4	19	20½— ½
AmUndrwrt .50		8¼	8⅝— ¼
AnecoReins a	40	6¼	6⅝— ⅛
AssocMadis	318	3⅞	4¼
BMA 1.44	13	27½	28 — ¼
CarolCasity .32b	24	7⅛	7½— ⅝
ChaseNatLfe 1		11⅝	12⅜
ChespkLfA .24		5	5½
ChespkLfB .24	13	4⅞	5½
ChubbCorp 2.40	171	32⅛	32⅝— ¼
ColonlLfeAcc .48	58	12⅝	12⅞
CombinsAm 1.40	267	17⅝	18⅛— ⅜
CofinStatLfe .44	21	6⅝	7⅛— ⅛
DependInsGp .05e	31	7⅛	7½— ¼
DrumFincl .30	145	7¼	7⅝— ¼
ERCCorp 1.40	225	59½	60½ + ¾
EmployerCas 1.20	34	34	35½—1
Equitlowa 1.32	10	20¾	21¼— ¼
ExcelsiorNY .60	14	10⅝	11⅜— ⅜
FarmHomeLf	229	8½	11½
FarmersGrp 1	265	23⅝	24¼— ⅜
FedGuarLfe .28		8	8⅝
FstAmFin .50	26	21¼	22¼— ½
FstColonyLfe .76	12	26	28 — ½
FstContlLife .48		16½	19½
FstFederLfe .40	2	17	20
FstUtdInc		3¼	3⅝
ForemstAmer .40	120	15⅝	15⅞— ⅜
FortuneNat 1	13	3⅝	4½
FoundInFnlCp	1	⅜	1⅛
FounderFinl	33	2⅛	2⅜—1-16
GEICOCp .48	407	11⅛	11½
GEICOCp pf.74	66	22¼	22⅝— ⅛
GenReinsur 2	314	75½	77½— ½
GeoWashtnCp .11e	39	3⅝	4⅛— ⅜
GlobeLfeAc .40b	139	28¼	28⅝
GovtEmp wi	17	4½	5 + ⅛
GovtEmpLfe .44	z50	12⅝	13⅝
GuarantyNatl .40	78	15¼	16 — ¼
Hanoverins .52	20	31	32 — ½
HartfdStmBl 2.20	13	29¾	30¼— ¼
HomeBenef .96	17	17¼	18¼—1
IndpLbtyLfe		2⅜	2⅞— ⅛
IndepLfeAcc 1.16	170	14⅝	14⅞— ⅛
IntrcontLfe .10e	1	5	5½
Interfincl 1.40	210	40¾	43⅝ + 2¼
IntLfeHld		4	4⅞
InvHeritKy .36	2	12½	13¼
Investorsins .06e		1⅞	2⅜
InvstInsHld h.20e		10½	12
JeffrsnNatLf .64	24	26½	28½—1½
KansCityLfe 2	11	54½	56½—1
KemperCp s1.40	119	25⅞	26⅝
KyCentLfe .60	83	20½	21¼—1¼
LamarLfe .80		30	33
LibrtyNatLfe 1.20	176	17¼	17⅝— ⅛
LifeInvInc .20	160	20	20½
Lifesurance	10	8¼	9
LincInclLf .68a	7	17¼	18¼
LoyalAmLfe .40	17	23⅝	25¼
MCMCorp .16	48	10	10½— ½
ModrnSecL		1⅝	2½
MonarchCap 1.28	308	16¼	16⅝
MonumentCp 1	71	21⅜	22¼— ½
MutCIAmIns		3	4 — ½
MutSavLfe .92a	1	20½	21
NNCorp 2	113	31	32 — ¼
NatLfeFla .32b	70	9	9½ + ½
NatOldLine .36	184	14⅝	14⅞— ¼
NatSecIns .32	72	8½	9½—1¼
NatWestn Lf	133	4½	4⅞ + ⅜
NationwideA .46	8	17½	18 — ⅛
NorthCentrl		14	16
NorNatLfe .15e		4½	6
NowstNatLfe 1.25	735	24½	25
OhCasualty 1.76	224	31⅛	31
OldRepInt .92	285	13⅝	14
PacStd Life		4⅛	4
PiedmtMan .28	35	5⅝	6
PreferdRisk .50	15	18¼	19
Pres Life		7	
ProtectiveLfe .76	132	16½	
ProvLfeAcc 1.48	34	35½	
ReliableLife 1.30a	3	18¼	
RepbNatLfe .70	415	18⅞	
Ryanins Grp.12	7	19	
SRICp 1	140	17	
SafecoCorp 1.80	271	32⅛	
StPaulCos 2	282	31¼	
SecurAmLfe .70		17⅝	
SecurLfeGa .72	11	11¼	
SouUnAla .20e	11	5⅝	
SowstnLife 1	837	38	
SovereignCp .10b	131	7⅝	
StLifeIndiana .44	27	22¼	
StatesmGrp .15b		4⅝	
TransportLfe	102	13⅝	
Unicoa	z69	36	
UnitDiversitd		1⅛	
UnFireCaslt .90	3	25⅝	
UnPresLfe t	28	8¼	
UnitSvLf III		2½	
UnitSvcLife .80	73	13¼	
WestnCasSur 1.68	72	32½	
WestnStaLfe .60	1	18	
Windsor Lfe	3	2½	
ZenithNatIns .40	29	15	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks

Detroit Bank Corporation

Fidelcor Inc.

First Md. Bncp.

First Nat. Cinn.

Girard Company

Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.

Lincoln First Banks

Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.

Nat. City Corporation.

New England Merch. Boston

Philadelphia Nat. Corp.

Pitts Nat. Bank

Prov. Nat. Corp.

Shawmut Ass. Boston

Sta Str. Bank Boston

U.S. Trust New York

Un Va Bankshares

Virginia Nat Bnksh.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended March 7, 1980

	Sales	High	Low
Mobils	3,748,300	80½	76⅝
Texacoinc	3,688,200	41⅞	38½
AmerT&T	3,472,800	49¼	45
GulfOil	2,379,300	54⅛	46⅝
FlaPowLt	2,895,200	27⅞	28
IBMs	2,059,300	63½	60⅝
Exxon	1,575,800	66⅝	60⅝
MidSouUt	1,957,100	17⅞	20¼
NortonSim	1,953,800	13⅝	12½
SterlDrug	1,657,100	20½	19½
CityCorp	1,610,300	20⅝	18⅝
SearsRoeb	1,549,100	16⅝	15⅝
PepsiCo	1,482,400	21½	20
Boeing	1,489,400	62⅛	57⅛
StdOilCal	1,414,700	85	75¼
PhillipsPet	1,406,100	56⅝	52⅝
GulfWstn	1,366,100	20⅝	18
FedNatMtg	1,344,300	13⅝	11⅞
GenMotors	1,329,300	50⅝	48⅝
SouthCorp	1,298,300	33⅝	29¼

Issues Traded In: 2122

Advances: 142 ; declines: 1807 ; unch. 109

New highs: 39 ; new lows: 645

Volume

This week	[illegible]
Last Week	[illegible]
1979 same week	[illegible]
1980 to date	[illegible]
1979 to date	[illegible]
1978 to date	[illegible]

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NEW ISSUE — All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. — March, 1980

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8¾ per cent. Convertible Debentures 1980 due 1991/1995

Issue price 100 per cent.

Interest payable March 1

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Bank Julius Baer International Limited — Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV

Bank Schoop Reiff & Co. A.G. — The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Rothschild — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Cazenove & Co.

Centrale Rabobank — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse First Boston Limited — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois — Hambros Bank Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

F. van Lanschot Bankiers N.V. — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.

Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Rothschild Bank AG — N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Salomon Brothers International — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — N.V. Slavenburg's Bank

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Monday, March 10, 1980

...edit Moves in U.S. Dollar Eurobonds

By William Ellington

...March 9 (AP-DJ) — ...tightening of U.S. credit ...last week clobbered ...an bond markets but ...and international dollar ...

...market participants ...e impressed by the will... U.S. authorities to ...crunch as a price of ...flation under control. ...ility of tight money ...by further U.S. anti... ...asures was also reassur... ...bond investors.

...dated dollar bonds ad... ...to 5 points over the ...some late profit-taking ...banks posted another ...increase on Friday. ...issues generally fin... ...small losses because of ...in short-term interest ...

...market specialists are re... ...g that investors take ...cut their losses on any ...gence in bond prices, par... ...among issues with long ...Chase Manhattan Ltd. ...ctive traders to use any ...switch from long-dated, ...bonds into floating rate ...floating-rate certificates ...

...Cutting Risks

...s definitely not giving up ...the future of the straight ...t. However, in view of ...e done recently to bond ...have to consider alterna... ...t down the risk of capital ...leads to the conclusion ...investors will have to bal... ...portfolios with a greater ...of floating-rate instru... ...Chase's investment bank... ...iary said.

...hout the long slide in ...bond prices, prices of floating-rate notes have generally remained fairly close to par because their coupon rate rather than the market price makes the adjustment to higher interest levels.

During the week, the rate for three-month interbank dollar deposits in London rose by 2 points to a record 19.06 percent offered. This rise imparted a strong lift to the dollar despite estimated sales by central banks of up to $5 billion over the week.

Inevitably, European interest rates were forced higher, and panic spread in the Swiss and West German bond markets.

In Switzerland, a 100-million franc, 10-year World Bank issue, floated late last month at 99 bearing a coupon of 5¾ percent to yield 5.89 percent, fell to 93½ Friday to yield 6.66 percent. Dealers said that price declines over the week generally ranged between 2 and 5 points.

Stabilizing Move

However, at a press conference in Zurich, Rainer Gut, a general manager of Credit Suisse, said that Swiss banks will ration further offerings in an effort to stabilize the market.

In West Germany, prices of internationally distributed bonds denominated in Deutsche marks declined by 3 to 4 points, bringing losses so far this year to between 8 and 10 percent. Many traders widened the spread between their bid and offered prices to one point to avoid taking positions.

However, unlike the dollar sector of the market, which has remained closed to classic, fixed-rate offerings so far this year, West German underwriters are still keeping their primary market open. The latest offering is a 100-million DM, eight-year private placement for the European Investment Bank. Managed by Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank, the issue is expected to be priced at 99 bearing a coupon of 9 percent to yield 9.18 percent.

In France, a syndicate led by Credit Lyonnais launched a 150-million franc, six-year note for the European Coal and Steel Community with a coupon of 14¼ percent, a record for this type of issue. Nevertheless, because of the drastic deterioration of the French bond mar-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Syndicated Bank Loans

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 9 (IHT) — Every discussion of how oil-importing states, notably the most endebted Third World countries, are going to pay their bill hinges on the role that the oil-exporters themselves are to play in helping to finance the deficit.

Government officials and bankers continually refer to the direct role the exporters must play, without ever citing evidence that the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are willing to play this role.

Until now, the OPEC states have played an indirect role in the process of recycling their petrodollars back to the rest of the world. This was done by stepping up their own imports of goods and services — mostly from the industrialized nations — and by depositing the unused surplus with major banks around the world, which then increased their lending to deficit countries.

There has been some direct aid by the Arab surplus producers to needy Moslem states, but this has not been significant on a global scale.

Substance Seen

But bankers insist that there is substance behind all the talk of a direct OPEC role in lending to deficit countries. "The Saudi stand is definitely softening," says a senior executive of a major U.S. bank. Saudi Arabia, with the largest surplus and one of the most conservative investment policies, is widely regarded as the pacesetter.

The Saudis have been quite ready to help finance the deficits of the major countries by buying U.S. Treasury bills and government notes and bonds issued by the Japanese, West Germans and the like. The Saudis have also lent directly to International Business Machines, American Telephone & Telegraph, General Telephone & Telegraph and a handful of other triple-A credits.

But an ever wider circle of bankers is talking about the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency's willingness to expand its list of acceptable credits. The assumption is that as SAMA loosens its purse strings, the financial agencies of the other OPEC states will follow the lead.

There is talk of SAMA adopting standards such as those set by Japan for countries seeking to tap the Euroyen market — for example, that potential borrowers have already sold a public bond issue in major capital markets. One well-informed banker, requesting anonymity, said that SAMA has bought at least two bond issues from Third World countries meeting such criteria, and other purchases are expected.

Harry Taylor, vice chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust and one of the few executives willing to speak for the record at this point, said in an interview last week that the behavior of the OPEC states since the oil price

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Interest Fears Depress N.Y. Stock Prices

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT) — Stock prices dropped sharply last week in heavy trading on Wall Street's fears that rising interest rates will soon go even higher. The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week down 42.58 points to close at 820.56, its lowest close since Jan. 3 when it ended at 820.31.

In the last four weeks the blue chip barometer has tumbled 75.17 points, basically because of increasing interest rates and accelerating inflation. On Thursday, the Dow fell 16.81 points — its biggest one-day drop since Feb. 21, when it fell 18.34 points.

A major depressant last week was the report that the Federal Reserve planned a 2-point increase in the discount rate, a report the Fed said was unfounded. The Dow has dropped drastically since Feb. 15, when the Reserve Board last raised the discount rate, the interest rate charged to member banks for loans, by a full percentage point, to 13 percent.

Bearish Development

Another bearish development for the market was the move by many major banks last week to increase their prime lending rate by a half-point to a record 17¾ percent, and, in at least one case, to 18 percent. The prime is the interest rate banks charge on loans to their most creditworthy corporate customers. Many other rates are tied directly to the prime, and many more react to it indirectly, so that its impact goes beyond its direct effect on the nation's largest companies.

Still another was the report by the Labor Department on Friday that prices at the producer level climbed 1.5 percent in February after a 1.6 percent rise in January. This was further evidence that the inflationary spiral is not abating.

The selloff on the New York Stock Exchange last week was across-the-board with the oil stocks, the recent glamour issues, particularly hard-hit. It was the same story on the American Stock Exchange where the market-value index on Thursday dropped 10.11 points, its second largest daily loss since the index was instituted on Sept. 19, 1973, and the popular Canadian oil and gas producers' stocks took the brunt of the decline.

Effect of Controls

Should credit and wage and price controls be instituted, as has been widely rumored in recent days, how would they affect the stock market?

Robert Stovall, director of investment policy of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said that in four modern periods when some mix of controls have been employed by an American administration stock prices enjoyed a burst of strength for a short time "and then began to fade."

Mr. Stovall noted that controls in the past had depressed the stocks of basic industry producers such as steel, cement, various building products, sugar, food processing and food retailers — and probably would do so again in the future.

"However, radio and television broadcasters, oil well drilling machinery, oil, utility pipe lines and electric appliances stocks have usually done well during past periods of government-administered controls," he said.

The Dean Witter executive noted that in the current environment of international confrontation, energy-related industries would probably also perform well should some sort of controls be imposed, "along with capital goods, productivity systems and military technology."

Market Will Drop

Claude Vanden Broeck, a partner of Prescott, Ball & Turben, said that controls are secondary at this point. "The market is going to go down no matter what happens because of growing inflation," he said. "If the United States has a real credit crunch, controls won't be needed because corporations will sell their inventories and cut back on investments."

Mr. Vanden Broeck said that the administration cannot sustain its current monetary policies for long without creating political problems for itself. He predicted that, if for nothing else but appearances, the government will have to loosen credit and create some form of package of controls. However, he does not see that happening until after the November elections.

Another Wall Streeter, John Pistell, chief technical analyst of Stires & Co. Inc., said "the stock market should respond favorably if the government imposes controls." He added that as a stern monitor of financial truth any "really constructive effort to dampen inflation will be well received by the market."

Mr. Pistell believes that the money-sensitive securities, such as utilities, will be the biggest gainers if controls are instituted. He also continues to prefer the international oils, like Exxon, Gulf, Mobil and Texaco because of what he termed their "real and uninflated value in a period of rapidly rising inflation."

Commodities

By Kathy Osoba

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP-DJ) — Grain industry analysts and some farm leaders see the latest round of government proposals to reduce farmers' losses from the grain embargo as political maneuvers in the face of the Middle West primaries.

This group of industry specialists says that continuing statements of support for farm prices have only confused the cash and futures markets in light of government initiatives to control inflation through higher interest rates and possible credit controls.

They say shoring up farm prices could be inflationary. But an announcement Feb. 9 that the Agriculture Department would not have a paid land diversion program because it would add to the federal budget, and thus inflation, was seen as contradictory.

"It's a battle between the Carter administration through the Department of Agriculture in a political year to support wheat and corn prices due to a foreign policy move that Carter made through the embargo of grain for the Soviet Union," said John Letvin, research director for the Chicago office of Conticommodity Services Inc.

Seen as Abandonment

Mr. Letvin said the decision not to have a paid land diversion program was seen as abandonment of support promised by the government.

Two days later, Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland announced that the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) would begin buying part of the 13 million metric tons of corn and wheat affected by the Jan. 4 embargo.

And in yet another move to support prices, Mr. Bergland recommended that the grain reserve program for 1979 crops be reopened to allow previously ineligible farmers to participate. That would mean that farmers who did not take part in set-aside programs last year would still be allowed the benefits of the reserve. The department had previously said it would not open the reserve program to farmers who did not reduce plantings.

Mr. Letvin said that proposal, which was passed unanimously Thursday

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. March, 1980

Standard Chartered Finance B.V.
(Incorporated with limited liability and established at Amsterdam in The Netherlands)

U.S. $75,000,000

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1990
Convertible until 1983 into 10¼ per cent. Guaranteed Bonds 1990
Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by

Standard Chartered Bank Limited
(Incorporated with limited liability in England)

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
European Banking Company Limited
Morgan Stanley International
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited
Bank of America International Limited
Banque Nationale de Paris
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Schroders & Chartered Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company
Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
American Express Bank International Group
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Bank (Overseas) Limited
Astaire & Co. Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Bank of Helsinki Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Privée de Gestion Financière B.P.G.F.
Banque Rothschild
Banque de la Société Financière Européenne
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms
Barclays Bank International Limited
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Bergen Bank
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Limited
B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Cazenove & Co.
Centrale Rabobank
Chartered Merchant Bankers Malaysia Berhad
Charterhouse Japhet Limited
Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Group
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
CIBC Limited
Citicorp International Group
Clariden Bank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Continental Illinois Limited
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Agricole
Crédit Chimique
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit du Nord
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale -Deutsche Kommunalbank-
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dow Banking Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
First Chicago Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Greenshields Incorporated
The Gulf Bank K.S.C.
Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Hessische Landesbank -Girozentrale-
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E. F. Hutton International Inc.
IBJ International Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Financial Centre, s.a.k.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz -Girozentrale-
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie.
Lloyds Bank International Limited
London & Continental Bankers Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod Young Weir International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Mitsui Finance Europe Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.
MTBC & Schroder Bank s.a.
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
R. Nivison & Co.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Oesterreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken
Postipankki
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Rea Brothers Limited
Riyad Bank Limited
Rothschild Bank AG
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Scandinavian Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L.
Shearson Loeb Rhoades International Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Centrale de Banque
Société Générale
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankernas Bank
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Asia Limited
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Sumitomo Finance International
Sun Hung Kai Finance Company Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trade Development Bank London Branch
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F.
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Dean Witter Reynolds International
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

E.F. Hutton
INTERNATIONAL

is pleased to announce the election of

Mr. Charles A. Armand

to the Board of Directors of E.F. Hutton International S.A.,

the appointments of

Mr. Serge Maksud

as General Manager of the Paris office,

and

Mr. Bertrand Fleury

as Assistant Manager

EF Hutton International
43 Avenue Marceau
Paris

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(Continued from Page 9)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DartDg .13	x413	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Dashind	1015	3	2½	2½— ½	
DataCrd .24	625	24⅛	20	20⅛—4	
DtaDes .32	441	21½	18¾	18¾—2¾	
DataPck	93	7½	7	7¼+ ¼	
Datamel I	298	9¾	8½	9 + ½	
Datarm I	116	33	29	29 —3½	
Datascp	110	16	15½	15¾— ¼	
Datatrn	1130	3¾	3⅛	3⅝— ⅛	
Datum	374	3¼	2⅝	2⅝— ⅝	
Dauphin 2.40	39	31½	29½	29½—2	
DavdMn g	439	8⅛	7	7 — ¼	
DaytMal 1a	320	19½	19	19	
DBeer .63e	7245	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—1¼	
DeanFd .80	86	17	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛	
DecisDat	550	2⅞	2¼	2¼— ⅝	
DecisSys	291	5¼	4⅞	4⅞— ½	
DekibAg .72	x2321	37¼	33½	33½—3¾	
DeLuxC 1.44	1106	34¾	33¾	33½—1¼	
Denelcor	1237	6½	5¼	5⅜—1⅛	
DenisM g1.40	294	45¼	37¾	38 —7¼	
DenvRE 1.40	134	30¾	26½	26½—4¼	
Depndind .05e	297	7½	7⅛	7⅛— ¼	
DepGuar 1.50	27	23½	23¼	23¼— ¼	
DetrexC 1.40	59	28½	25⅝	25½—3	
DetBkC 1.80	177	21	19	19¼—2	
DiagDat	283	18½	15½	15½—3¼	
DiaCrys 1.20	113	23½	20	21 —2½	
DtrchEx	2211	1¾	1 5-16	1⅜— ⅜	
DigiLog	176	18	15½	15½—2½	
DigLog wi		13	12½	12½	
DinnrBel .64	51	15¼	14¼	14¼—1	
DiscNY 10.40e	20	44	42	42 —2	
DiscOil	1829	4 7-16	3½	3½—15-16	
DixnCru 1.28a	x34	39	36	36 —3	
Docutel	1181	12⅜	11	11 —1¼	
DolRes	2579	1 1-16	29-32	29-32—5-32	
DollrGn .56b	221	10⅞	10¼	10¼— ½	
DomBsh 1	109	13¾	13¼	13¼— ½	
Dolsind	117	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅜	
DoylDB 1.28	287	26½	25⅜	25⅜— ½	
Dranetz .05t	76	14¾	14	14¼+ ¼	
DrexlrT	478	21½	17¼	18 —3½	
DrumFn .30	1187	7⅝	7¼	7¼— ⅜	
DualLite .32	421	10⅝	9⅛	9⅛—1⅛	
DuckAlc .40	123	11½	10⅛	10⅛—1⅛	
Ducomn .60	134	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛— ¼	
DunesHt	14	16	15	15 — ½	
DunkinD .30	447	11	10⅝	10⅞+ ⅛	
Durham 1.80	120	37¼	33½	33½—3¾	
Duriron .68	774	17½	16½	16½—1	
DurrFill .26	x469	14½	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛	
DycoPet	434	26	22¼	22¼—3¾	
Dynascn t	220	4⅛	3¼	3¼— ⅞	
Dynatch	626	19¼	18	18 — ½	
EHInt	98	3¾	3½	3½— ¼	
ERCCp 1.40	806	62¼	58½	59½—2½	
EarlyCal	415	7⅛	6½	6½— ½	
EarthScl	220	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛— ¾	
EsDriel 1.77e	2039	27¼	22¾	22¾—4½	
Eastmet .90	x562	14½	12¼	12¼—2½	
Eastovr	61	14¾	12½	12½—2¼	
EconLab 1.04	1081	22⅝	19¾	19¾—2⅝	
Edwdind	63	15¼	12⅜	13½+ ⅜	
ElPasEl 1.10	826	8½	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
ElTrnSy	5158	⅝	7-16	7-16— ⅛	
EleCath	51	11	10¾	10¾	
EleNucl	220	7⅞	7¼	7¼— ¼	
ElecsnGp	152	5¾	5	5 — ⅜	
ElizWW 1.76	28	15¼	14¾	15 + ¼	
Emhrt wt	7	9½	8½	8½—1	
Emons .16	395	10¾	9½	9⅝— ⅜	
Emons pf1.19	65	11½	11¼	11½	
EmpBnf I	449	24½	21½	21½—3	
EmplCas 1.20	91	35	34	34 —1	
EnrCapD	7264	25-32	⅝	⅝—3-32	
EnrDev	513	16½	14½	14⅝—1⅝	
EnrMin	1162	10⅝	9¼	9¼—1⅜	
EnRsv	13791	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝—2⅛	
EnrSrcs	309	8¾	7	7⅛—1⅛	
EnrVent	184	17½	14½	14¾—2¾	
Envrdn h	723	2⅞	2½	2½— ⅛	
Epsco	159	14½	12	12¼—2¼	
EqtBcp .76b	161	14¾	13½	13½—1¼	
Eqtlwo 1.32	107	20½	20	20¼+ ¼	
EqutSL 1	705	17¼	15¼	15¼—1⅝	
EqtOil .70	291	59	54½	55 —4½	
EvSuth	60	52½	47½	51½+4	
EverstJ .40	51	23	20½	20½—2½	
ExcelEn	1247	6¼	5⅝	5 9-16—11-16	
ExchBca .60	331	11¼	10⅝	10⅝— ⅞	
ExecHs h	425	2	1⅝	1⅝— ¼	
ExplrCo	1765	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
FSC	1206	5⅝	4¼	4⅝—1	
FairLne .32	281	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛	
FairfLd .20	58	9	8½	8½— ½	
FalcMn a5e	x484	138	109½	115 —21	
Falstaff	1221	5 11-16	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
FarmFd t	442	4⅞	4¼	4¼— ½	
FarmBr .60	83	18	17	17 —1	
FarmGp 1	1810	25¼	23¾	23¾—1⅜	
FarrCo .20	44	6⅞	6¼	6¼— ⅝	
FdScrw .72a	15	11½	10½	10½—1	
FedlPP .97e	52	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
Fidlcor .24	410	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—1⅛	
FifeCp .16	x51	12	11¼	11½— ¼	
FifthTh 2.50	26	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Finlind	5	5	4½	4½— ½	
Finnign	147	18	15½	15½—2½	
FstMerc 1.60	212	19½	17¾	17¾—1¾	
FlAlaBk 1.40	124	20	18	18 —2	
FtAmBk 1.20	170	13½	13	13 — ½	
FtAFin .50	364	24½	21¼	21¼—3¼	
FtATenn .80	152	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛	
FtArkBk .50b	33	10¼	9⅝	9⅝— ½	
FtArtist	118	4	3⅝	3⅝— ⅜	
FtAtlnta .88	654	11½	11¼	11¼— ¼	
FtBnAla .84a	22	16	15¼	15¼— ½	
FtBkSys 2.24	942	34⅜	33¼	33¼—1½	
FtBkSC 1.20	22	18¾	17¾	17¾—1	
FtBostn 1.75e	187	15½	13¼	13¾—1¾	
FtCarInv	127	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜—1	
FtColny .76	52	27	24½	26 +1½	
FtCntRE 1.18e	121	6⅞	6½	6½— ⅜	
FtDenvr	92	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛— ¼	
FtEmpS .25e	147	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ½	
FtExec s	1074	12⅝	11	11 —1¼	
FtExe pf.50	212	41¾	36½	36½—4¼	
FtFrwst .25	200	11⅛	9⅛	9⅛—2½	
FtFinVa .68	6	20	19	19 —1	
FtFlaBks .36	291	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ⅜	
FtHawai 2.40	66	25⅛	24	24 —1¼	
FtHoldng 2	6	35	33	33 —1	
FtJerNt 1.40	180	16½	14½	14⅝—1½	
FtKyNt 1.88	167	28	26¼	26¼—1¾	
FtLncFn	161	7½	6⅛	6⅛—1	
FtMarin .30	1843	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅜	
FstMyld s1.20	x335	19¼	17¾	17¾—1½	
FstMtg	721	1¼	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
FtNBcp 1.08	x151	14½	14¼	14¼— ¼	
FNtAlln 1.32	32	16	15½	15½— ½	
FNtNJ 1.60	30	19	18½	18¾— ¼	
FtNtCin 2.20	39	25	23¾	23¾—1¼	
FtNMBk .84	33	15¼	14½	14⅝— ⅝	
FtOkiBn .40b	137	16	14¾	14¾—1¼	
FtSLAsc .60	167	16¾	14	14 —2¾	
FtSecCp .86	204	20¼	19½	19½— ¾	
FtTenNt .84	1139	11¼	10½	10½— ⅞	
FtUnBcp 2.20	219	28½	27¾	27¾— ⅜	
FtUnCp .96	280	13¼	12½	12½— ¾	
FtUtdBc 1.24	x109	25	22½	22½—1⅜	
FtWnFin	436	4¼	3¾	3¾— ½	
FtWisMt	116	6⅞	6½	6½— ⅜	
Frstbncp 1.40b	44	20¾	20½	20½— ½	
FveStrEn	3088	2⅛	1¾	1¾—7-16	
FlagBks .80	815	13	11⅛	11⅛—1⅞	
Flamein	133	8⅜	6⅞	7⅛—1½	
Flexsil .68	60	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ½	
Flickgr .70	38	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞— ½	
FloatPnt	490	17	16	17 + ½	
Florafx	258	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜— ⅜	
FlaCsB pf1	x44	8½	8¼	8¼— ¼	
FlaComl 1	x129	12¼	11¾	11¾—1	
FlaCypr .20e	175	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
FlaGlf 1.31e	80	17¼	16½	16½— ¾	
FlaNFla .60	x146	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜— ⅜	
Flurocb .20	155	17	15¼	15¼—1¾	
FdTown .1e	151	22¼	19½	19½—2¾	
FthlfGp .36	199	18	17½	17½— ½	
ForeAm .60	337	16⅛	15¾	15⅞—1	
ForestO .80a	1538	37½	31⅛	31⅛—6⅛	
FrankEl .56	94	15¼	13¼	13¼—1¾	
FrasrMt 1.12	30	10⅝	10¼	10¼— ½	
FredHer .24	92	8½	8	8 — ½	
FreeSG 4.23e	796	63¼	58¾	58¾—4¾	
FremtEn	830	4¼	3¼	3¼— ½	
Fremont .50b	765	21⅛	18⅝	18⅝—2¾	
FreqSrc	394	14½	12⅜	12⅜—1⅞	
FrostS .06e	244	3¾	3	3¼	
FroznFd .36	31	9½	9¼	9¼— ¼	
FullPh .26e	63	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛	
FullrHB .36	582	11¼	9¾	9¾—1½	
FultnNt .60	72	13½	13¼	13¼— ¼	
FurrCaf .60	951	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+ ¼	
GEICO .40	x3063	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛— ¼	
GEICO pf.74	x1506	22⅞	22¼	22⅛— ¾	
GalaxyO	9092	19½	15⅝	15⅝—3¼	
Glxy wt	1488	10⅞	7⅛	7⅛—2⅞	
Gamex	361	7	6	6⅛— ⅛	
GatwSpt	290	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅜	
GatwyTr	193	9	8½	8½— ½	
GnAutm	1398	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛—1⅞	
GAutPts .96	436	27¾	25⅝	26¼—1½	
GnBind .20	x34	13½	12½	12½— ¾	
GnData s	1643	17¼	16¼	16½— ¼	
GnDevcs	732	5⅝	5½	5½	
GnEngy .10	1373	17¼	16	16 —1⅛	
GnHelth .60	483	22⅞	19¼	19¼—3⅛	
GnHydro	2403	3⅛	2 9-16	2 9-16+1-16	
GnOhSL .28	x74	8⅞	7¼	7¼—1⅛	
GnReins 2	1194	79½	75	75½—4	
GnSemic .20	364	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
GnShale 1b	244	14½	14	14 — ½	
GnTerm	278	2⅝	2¼	2¼— ⅛	
GenesB .80a	25	17¼	16½	16½— ⅜	
GenRad .12	1988	45	40½	40½—4½	
Geores	275	6¼	5¼	5½— ⅜	
GeoWash .11e	247	3⅞	3¼	3⅜— ⅛	
GaBdFib	57	13½	8½	8½—5	
GilbrtA 1.60	199	19½	18½	18½—1	
Gilford .34	154	11½	10¼	10¼—1¼	
Girard 2	400	21⅝	20¼	20¼—1½	
GlobeLf .40b	488	28½	28¼	28¼	
Godfrey 1b	67	22¾	21	21½— ½	
GoldFld 2.89e	87	97	91½	91½—5½	
GoldMed t	104	6⅜	6⅛	6¼— ⅛	
GoldCyc	139	11½	10¼	10½—1	
GldStFd .36b	163	16	13½	13½—1	
Goldfd un	405	6¼	5¼	5⅜— ⅜	
Gotaas	3817	7½	6⅛	6⅛—1½	
GouldsP 1.04	206	25¼	24½	24½— ⅜	
GvtE wt	90	4¾	4⅝	4½— ¼	
GvtELf .44	26	13¼	12⅞	12⅞— ⅜	
Graco .80	379	19½	19	19½+ ½	
Grantre .24	x616	5⅝	5	5 — ⅝	
GraScan	664	27¾	25	25¾—1⅝	
GrayCS .30a	28	39	38	38 —1	
GtAmMg	171	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
GrtNatl	300	14	12	12 —1⅞	
GtBayCs	436	27¼	22	22¾—3¾	
GtJerBn 1.20	46	11⅛	10⅛	10¾—1⅛	
GreenM 1.32	30	11⅛	11	11 — ¼	
GroveFd	3986	5-32	5-32	5-32	
GuarFin .60	215	14¾	13¼	13¼—1½	
GuarNat .60	353	16½	15¼	15¼—1¼	
GlfEngy .20	451	46	38½	38½—6½	
GlfsBk .07a	x214	5⅛	5	5 — ¼	
HLHPtr	2844	2	1⅝	1 7-16—7-16	
HahnEW .40	1323	61½	47½	49½—12	
Hadson	412	34½	26¾	26¾—6¾	
Haemon	226	20¼	17	17 —3¼	
HamIPt	429	46¾	40	40 —6¾	
HamIP pf1.95	119	15	14¼	14¼— ¾	
HamIInv	149	3	2¾	2¾— ¼	
Hanvins .52	453	32½	31	31 —1	
HarkenO	674	13½	10	10 —3⅝	
Harleq a.56	54	17¼	17	17 — ¼	
HrpRow .72	46	9⅛	8½	8½— ⅝	
HarpGp .38	369	32¾	28	28¼—4½	
HartfNt 1.40	144	13¾	13¼	13¼— ⅜	
HrtfStm 2.20	25	29¾	29	29¼— ½	
Harwyn	211	15¼	13¼	13¼—2	
HawkBn .80	243	11½	10⅝	10⅝— ⅞	
HawthF .80	23	13¾	12½	12½—1¼	
HazltLb .20	958	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝— ¾	
Hechngr .12b	37	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝— ½	
HelixTec	182	9¾	8¼	8¼—1½	
HendPet	946	6⅛	4⅝	4⅝—1½	
HendPt un	633	7	5⅜	5⅜—1½	
HenvdF .80a	82	26⅜	26	26 — ¾	
HeritBn 1.28	120	12⅛	10¾	10¾—1⅜	
HeritCm	559	11⅝	9⅝	9⅝—1⅞	
HiTech	148	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
HiberCp 1b	170	22	22	22	
HickFar .48	398	11¼	10⅝	10⅝— ½	
HickFrn .12e	495	7⅛	6⅞	7 + ⅛	
Higbee	18	9½	9	9 — ½	
HinesLm 1	73	18	17	17 — ½	
Hitachi .90e	127	41	39⅝	39⅝+ ⅝	
HiwdPk 1.20	39	28½	27	28½+1½	
HmeBen .96	41	18½	17¼	17¼—1¼	
HomePB	270	13	11½	12 —1	
HmstdF	29	6¼	6	6 — ¼	
HonInd .48	243	15	14	14 —1	
HookDrg 1.20	69	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—1	
Hoover 1	1697	12⅞	11¼	11¼—1⅛	
HorizBn 1.20	183	12½	10½	10½—2	
HospTr 2.12	18	19	19	19	
HughSup .24	248	15¼	14½	14⅝— ½	
HuntMf .64	27	17¾	17½	17½— ¼	
HntgBs 2	92	26½	23¾	24 —2½	
HyattInt	11	27½	27	27 — ½	
Hyster 2a	x514	45¾	39	39 —6¾	
IMSInt .25	x540	31½	28¼	28¼—3¼	
IdahoFn 1b	x487	21¾	20½	20½—2⅛	
IdleWld .80	95	16¼	14	14 —2¼	
Impell .40	193	29½	26¾	26¾—2¾	
IndSqS 1.80a	95	13	12¾	13 + ⅛	
IndoBsh .64	157	14½	13¾	13¾— ¾	
IndLfAc 1.16	570	15⅝	14⅛	14⅛—1⅝	
IndnaNt .60	x262	10¼	9¼	9⅝— ⅞	
IdptWat 2.20	73	18¼	17⅛	17⅛—1	
IndElHr	192	5¾	5⅛	5⅛— ½	
IndVaIB 2.20	117	19¼	17½	17½—1½	
vjInforx	477	1½	1⅛	1⅛— ¼	
Infrmics	645	17¼	14¾	15¼—2¼	
Infolntl .18	260	13¼	11	11 —2¼	
Infraind	97	8	6¼	6½—1½	
InstLab .16	299	15¼	13	13 —2	
IntelCp	4398	71¾	67¾	67¾—3¾	
IntlsIRs	15	10	10	10	
IntRalFn .30a	157	10¼	9¾	9¾— ½	
Intercole t	82	12¼	10	10 —2¼	
IntrcEnr t	643	7¼	6¾	7	
IntfcMec	158	9⅛	8	8 —1⅛	
Interfnl 1.40	x491	43¼	39½	42¾— ½	
Intrmed	857	22½	20¼	20½—1¾	
IntmtEx	270	5½	4	4 —1½	
IntmtGs 1.40	106	14	12⅜	12⅜—1⅜	
InBkWsh .36	383	11⅝	10	10¼—1⅝	
InBkWsA .36	1501	10	7⅞	8 —2⅛	
IntBasic	67	7¾	7⅛	7¼+ ⅛	
IntClLab	69	8	7⅛	7⅛— ⅜	
IntDairy	142	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
IntKingT .06	445	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
IntResh .32	190	9¼	8½	8½— ½	
IntRoyO .01e	275	3⅞	3⅛	3½— ¼	
IntShphd	255	8¾	7⅜	7⅜—1⅛	
IntTecR	294	2½	2⅛	2⅛— ½	
IntrPlp g1.40a	43	15¼	14	14½— ⅜	
IntrscISy	200	19	18	19 + ⅞	
Intersil .24	2605	26¾	23⅛	23⅛—3⅝	
InvInsCp .06e	34	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
IwaSoUt 2.38	79	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛— ¾	
Isrllnv 1.10	2	24½	24	24 — ½	
ItoYokd .26r	104	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—1⅜	
IveyJB .84a	55	19¼	19¼	19¼	
JLGInd .32	105	35¼	32¾	32¾—2¼	
JadePet	2410	2 1-16	1⅝	1⅝— ¼	
JamWP h	37	4¾	4½	4½— ½	
Jamsby .50	276	19½	18¼	18¼— ½	
Jaytex	2492	12⅝	9⅝	12⅜+3¼	
Jeffersn .28	10	21	19	19 —2	
JeffNLf .64	272	31	26½	26½—4½	
Jerrico .10	820	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝—1⅛	
Jhlrmck t	153	12	11¼	11¼— ¾	
Joninitcbl	702	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝— ½	
Josephn .60	35	11¾	11¼	11¼— ½	

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
JoslynM 1.48	103	17¼	15½	15½—1½	
Justin .60	313	13	12	12 —1	
KDICp	1101	2	1⅝	1⅝—1-16	
KMSInd h	906	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
KRMPet	601	12⅛	10⅞	10⅞—1½	
Kaiver	265	3¼	2⅝	2⅝— ⅝	
Kaman .80	218	24⅝	20	20 —4¾	
KmpAm .32	41	10¼	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝	
KnCtyLf 2	381	58	54½	54½—4	
KnSNtw .40	56	27⅝	27½	27½— ¼	
Kavex s.05t	722	19¾	14¼	16¾—3	
Keba	1505	3 15-16	3	3 —15-16	
KeldnOil	140	18	13⅛	13½—4½	
KellySv 1.20	128	43	41	41 —2	
Kempr s1.40	554	27½	25⅝	25⅝—1⅝	
KenliSy	165	9⅝	8½	8½—1	
Kennatn	71	17½	16¼	16¼— ¾	
KentMre 1	44	24	22	22 —2	
Kenton	16	21¼	19	19 —2½	
KyCenLf .40	x668	23¼	20½	20½—2¼	
Keuffel .80	50	22¼	20½	20½—1⅝	
Kevex	304	25⅝	23¼	23¼—2½	
KeyBks 1.20	167	12¾	12⅜	12⅜— ½	
KeyData	355	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝— ⅜	
KeystFd .20b	111	13⅝	12	12 —1⅜	
Kimball .80	454	16⅝	16	16 — ⅝	
KindCre .08	513	12	11⅛	11⅛—1	
KingInt	108	5	4¼	4¼— ¾	
KloofG 1.61e	1665	36¾	32¼	32¼—2	
KnapeV 1a	138	17	16¾	16¾— ¼	
Knudsn .68b	125	14⅛	13	13 —1⅜	
Kraylnd .24	152	44	41½	41½—2½	
Krueger .72	257	9¼	7⅝	7⅝—1½	
Kulicke .15t	921	27½	22¾	23 —4½	
KyotoCe .19r	19	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
LDBCp	300	3½	3¼	3⅜+ ⅛	
LaZBoy .72	177	9½	8½	8½—1¼	
Lacana g	663	9	8¼	8⅝+ ⅜	
LacldStl	55	11	10½	10½— ¼	
LamaTny .20	424	10⅝	8⅝	8½—1⅝	
Lancast .72	x102	12½	10¾	10¾—1¾	
Lanceln 1.08	1310	22⅝	20¼	20⅝—2	
LndBkFla .50	1126	8⅛	7½	7⅝— ½	
LaneCo .92a	45	22¾	21¼	21¼—1	
Lawson .36	67	27	25½	25¾—1⅛	
Leasco	189	32½	28	29½—3	
LeisDyn .20	83	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ½	
LevinCpt .10t	132	6⅞	6¼	6¼— ⅜	
LewisEn	4102	3⅝	3 1-16	3⅛— ⅜	
LewisP .28b	121	9	8¼	8¼— ⅜	
LexRs	3799	1⅛	⅞	⅞— ⅛	
LibtyHo .20e	211	5⅜	4⅞	5 — ⅜	
LibNt pf2.12	19	22	20	20 —2	
LibNtLf 1.20	1033	19	17¼	17¼—1⅞	
Lifeinst	344	7	5⅞	6 —1	
Lflavs .20	1035	21¼	20	20 —1¼	
LIdStor .08	776	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—1½	
LinBcst	667	43¾	40½	43¼+ ⅜	
Linc 1st2	316	21¼	18½	19½—1¾	
LincLfe .68a	13	17½	17¼	17¼— ¼	
LincMtg	39	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
LincTT 1.32	198	18½	15¾	16 —2½	
Lindbrg .60	165	12⅜	10½	10½—1⅞	
LiedAr h1.40	66	24¼	24	24	
LochExp	10289	½	⅜	⅜— ⅛	
Logetrn .20e	173	15½	13½	13½— ¾	
LongFib s	143	36½	30	31 —6½	
LaOffEx	595	12½	12	12 — ¼	
LurlaS	250	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ½	
MTMtg 1.60a	78	12¼	10⅛	10⅛—1⅞	
MCIC	5858	6⅛	5 13-16	5 13-16—3-16	
MCI wt	1823	4 1-16	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛	
MCI pf2.64	327	35	33¼	33¼—1	
MCI pf1.80	446	14¼	13½	13½— ¾	
MCMCp .16	477	10½	10	10 — ⅜	
MFYInd .20	138	4⅝	3⅜	3⅜— ⅝	
MGFOil .11r	3141	24⅜	20⅝	20⅝—2	
MSIDat .40	199	9	7½	7½—1½	
MTSSy .30	222	33⅝	29½	29½—4¼	
McDmld .98	x87	23	20¾	20¾—2¼	
MadsGE 1.64	272	12½	11⅛	11⅛—1⅛	
MagmaE	290	7¾	5¾	5¾—2	
MagmP	1870	24½	19⅝	19⅝—5⅛	
MagnCtl	151	30½	26½	26½—3½	
Magnet .03r	62	10⅝	9⅝	10 — ⅜	
MairRt	1125	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝— ¼	
Mallkrt 1.20	1438	29¾	28	28 —1¾	
Manitw .60a	227	20	20	20	
ManMay	457	6⅞	5¼	5¼—1½	
MfBkLA s	269	19⅛	17⅛	17½—2⅛	
MfrsNat 2.28	152	22⅛	20½	20⅝—1⅜	
MfgData .28	405	33¼	30	30 —3¼	
Marcus .20b	72	6⅛	6	6 — ⅜	
MarinCp 1.68	69	25⅝	22	22 —3⅝	
MarPet 2.27e	86	35	34	34 —1½	
Marion s.20	2494	21⅝	18½	18½—3⅛	
MarkPd	548	14¾	14½	14½— ¼	
Marshll 1.54	44	21	19½	19½—1½	
MrldNat .88	x373	15	14¼	14¼— ¾	
Mathica .20	45	9⅝	9½	9½	
MathApl	44	17½	15½	15½—2	
MaulLP .50	22	27	26	26 —1	
MayPet	3049	29⅞	25	25 —4⅞	
MaynOil	778	18¾	16	16⅛—2⅝	
McCorm .52a	5942	30	22¾	27⅛+2⅞	
McFarlE	1126	15⅞	13⅝	13⅝—2½	
McQuay .70	x174	9⅛	9	9 — ½	
McRaeOil t	382	47½	43½	44½—3	
MedGen	306	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅜	
Medcom	218	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜— ⅜	
Medford 1	68	44	35	35 —9	
MellonN 1.84	658	25	23⅝	23¾—1	
Mentor	182	4	4	4	
MercBcp 2.32	x145	24½	22¾	22¾—1¾	
MercBk 1.08	315	11⅞	11¼	11¼— ½	
MerchNt 1.60	29	26½	25¼	25¼—1¼	
MerryCo .20b	81	10½	9⅝	9⅝— ⅞	
MeyerF .56	740	22¼	20⅝	20⅝—2⅝	
MichNtl 1.28	x198	16¾	16	16 — ¾	
MicroMk	341	19⅝	16¼	16¼—3⅜	
Micrdyn .05t	231	27	23	23⅛—3⅞	
Microf	1328	2⅜	1⅝	1⅝— ⅝	
MicrPw	46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ¼	
MidAmDr	21800	11-16	½	½—1-16	
MdldBcp 1.32	2	14	13½	13½— ½	
MdldCap	205	7⅝	7¼	7¼— ½	
MidlRes	4765	2	1¼	1⅝— ⅜	
MidlBks 2.36	343	26½	22⅝	22⅝—3¾	
MdlBk 2pf2	53	18¾	16¼	16¼—2½	
Midsite .29e	396	5¼	4⅝	4⅝— ⅝	
MidwDis .52	222	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝— ⅝	
MillHer .60	569	21½	19½	19½—1⅜	
Millipr .24	1379	33	31¼	31½—1½	
MineSaf 1.04	13	75	73	73 —2	
MnrRs .14e	6241	8⅝	7 9-16	7 9-16— ⅜	
MinrEng	263	19¼	16½	16¾—2⅞	
MinICS	236	4¼	3⅝	3⅝— ⅝	
MinnFab .28	135	5¼	4⅝	4⅝— ⅝	
Minnetk	199	15⅝	14¼	14¼—1¼	
MissVIG 1.28	86	16¾	16¾	16¾	
MrSteak .08	146	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛— ⅝	
Mitsui .52e	21	29½	28⅝	28⅝	
MobiCom	159	2⅞	2½	2½— ¼	
ModM wt	9	8⅝	8	8 — ⅝	
ModuCpt	2067	12½	11⅝	11⅝—1½	
Molex .09	371	40⅝	39½	39½—1½	
MonCap 1.28	1524	17¼	16¼	16¼— ⅞	
MonfCol .12	266	6½	6	6½+ ⅜	
MonuE	522	4 13-16	4⅛	4⅛— ⅝	
MonuCp 1	732	22⅝	21⅛	21¾+ ⅜	
MoonyB	76	9⅝	9	9 — ⅜	
MooreC g1.64	340	31¼	29¾	29¾—2	
MoorePd .72	92	24	22¼	22¼—1½	
MorFlo .01	109	7½	7	7 — ½	
Morapo	371	8⅝	6½	6⅝—2	
MoranB .12b	853	34	29¼	29¼—4⅝	
Morsnin .32b	905	11⅞	11	11¼— ¼	
MtglnvW	107	2½	2¼	2¼— ⅛	
MHEW	504	2⅝	2¼	2¼— ⅜	
Mosinee .26	198	8	7⅛	7⅛— ⅞	
MotClub .10	90	3	2⅝	2⅝— ¼	
MtnBks 1.28b	22	25¾	24¼	24¼—1	
MtnStRs	3578	2¼	1 11-16	1 11-16—3-16	
Moxa	622	12¼	10	10½—2	
Moxie .10	80	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅜	
Multi s.54	339	18½	17½	17½— ¾	
Myersin .40	88	7¼	6⅝	6⅝— ⅝	
MylanLb	51	10⅞	10¼	10¼— ½	
NBI	597	38⅝	35⅛	35⅛—1¼	
NJB	124	5½	4⅝	4⅝— ⅞	
NNCp 2	675	33⅝	31	31 —2⅝	
NPEngy	771	3½	3	3 — ½	
NargCp 3	37	25	25	25	
NAvlUnd .74	68	10⅝	10	10 — ⅝	
NtCntFn 1.48b	100	18	16½	16½—1½	
NtCtyCp 2.75	1957	35⅝	32¼	32¼—3½	
NCmNJ 2.40	42	25½	24½	24½—1	
NtCptSy s.24	x165	17½	15⅝	15⅝—1⅝	
NtDataC	556	13	10⅝	10⅝—2⅝	
NDtaCp .28	1549	19	16¾	16⅞—1¼	
NLampn	131	8⅝	8	8 — ⅜	
NLfeFla .32b	249	10	8½	9 —1	
NMicron	327	7¼	6½	7¼+ ¼	
NOldL .36	677	15	14⅝	14⅝— ⅜	
NOlySolr	746	⅝	19-32	19-32—1-32	
NtRyUtil	973	2½	1⅞	2 — ½	
NResLfe .60e	16	30⅝	30¼	30¼— ⅛	
NStuMk	1694	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
NatUtil 1.44	34	19	18⅝	18⅝— ¼	
NtVolve 2.50	3	57½	56½	56½+ ½	
NtWnLf	438	5¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅜	
Natwide .66	182	17⅜	17½	17½— ⅛	
NwldRE .56e	176	14⅞	10	11 —3⅞	
NautilFd .50a	240	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛— ½	
NelsnTh .28	74	13¼	12½	12½— ⅜	
Neutrog .25	86	33½	32½	33½+1	
NevNBc 1	121	10½	9⅛	9½—1	
NevadSL .70	367	11⅛	8½	8½—2⅝	
NewAFd t	57	19⅝	19½	19½— ¼	
NBrunSc	108	11½	9½	9½—2	
NEnMer 1.80	114	20⅝	19¼	19¼—1½	
NHavWt 3.78	28	82	74	74 —8	
NJNtCp 2.20	32	17¼	17¼	17¼	
NJNGas 1.52	95	14½	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜	
NewpEl	185	6⅛	6½	6½— ¼	
NewpPh	1063	9	7⅝	8 —1	
NickOG	753	29½	27½	27½—1¾	
Nicolet .24	531	25⅝	22⅝	22⅝—2⅞	
Nicolet wi	113	17½	15½	15½—2	
NielsnA .88	1194	28⅛	27¼	27¼—1⅛	
NielsnB .88	827	28⅝	27½	27½—1	
NiponEl .51e	11	40	38⅝	39 — ½	
NbleAf s.16	2521	41	36½	36¾—4	
Noland .40	121	9	8¼	8¼— ⅜	
NordRes t	297	19½	18½	18½— ½	
Nordstr .36	294	16¼	15⅝	15⅝— ½	
Norstan t	171	11½	9⅝	9⅝—1⅞	
NABiol	149	4¾	4¼	4¾— ½	
NoAtlInd	212	4¼	5⅝	5⅝— ⅜	
NCarSL .39e	x112	9¼	7⅝	7⅝—1½	
NoCarGs 1.20	129	13½	12	12½—1	
NoEOI un4.17e	76	89	80	81 —8	
Nrthair g	2564	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝+ ¼	
NoestBcp 2b	71	19½	18½	18½—1	
NoStBcp t	160	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛	
NoTrust 2.20	x265	32	30	30 —2	
NwtNGs 1.04	864	15⅝	14⅛	14⅛—1¼	
NwtFin .60	152	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛— ⅞	
NwtNtLf 1.25	644	28⅛	23⅞	24½—3½	
NwstPS 1.80	156	13¼	12⅝	13¼	
NovaPet	9257	1⅝	1¼	1⅜— ⅜	
Nowsco g.48	225	53½	43	43 —10½	
Noxell .88	763	18⅜	17½	17½—1⅛	
NuclDyn	659	6⅜	6	6 — ⅜	
NuclMed	410	8¼	7½	7½— ⅜	
NuclMet	104	23	21	21 —2	
NuclPh	161	6¼	5½	5½— ⅝	
Nucorp .05e	2772	17⅜	13⅝	13⅝—3⅛	
Nucrp wt	415	12¼	9	9 —2½	
OakbrkC .32	72	13	11⅜	11⅜—1⅝	
OceanA un	166	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞— ½	
OceanDr 1.50	650	109½	101	101 —6½	
OceanOil	92	49½	43½	43½—5½	
Oceaneer	2315	8	6⅞	6⅞—1½	
OcnExp h	724	8⅞	7¼	7½—1	
OceanInt	806	9⅜	9	9 — ⅝	
OffsLog .48	572	21⅜	19⅞	20 — ¾	
OgilvyM 1.28	454	22¾	22½	22½— ½	
OsiloyN 2.48	12	46	44	44 —2	
OhioCas 1.76	607	33½	31	31½—2⅛	
OhFerro .25e	146	10	9¾	10 + ¼	
OilCtyPt	139	8¼	6½	6½—1⅞	
OilIntl	6194	1	⅝	1 + ⅛	
Oilgear 1.20	20	19½	18½	18½—1	
Oiltech	2025	3 1-16	2 7-16	2 7-16— 9-16	
OklaOil	258	12⅛	9⅜	9⅜—3	
OldKent 1b	x725	13½	13	13 — ½	
OldNtB .84b	100	20	19⅝	19¼— ⅜	
OldRepl .92	x714	16	13⅞	13⅞—2⅛	
OldStone 1.92	38	19½	18¼	18¼—1¼	
Olix Ind.03e	108	11½	8¾	9 —2½	
Olsten .20	354	9¼	8⅝	8½+ ⅜	
OlympB .90a	287	15⅝	14½	14½—1⅛	
OlymGs	307	6⅞	4⅞	4⅞—2	
OmahNt 1.60	65	21	20½	20½— ½	
OmegCp .20	338	8¼	7¼	7¼—1	
OmniSpe	155	6½	6¼	6¼— ¼	
OpticCL	458	15¼	12½	13¼—2¼	
OpticRd	86	10⅝	9½	9½—1¼	
Orbanco .72	271	16½	16	16	
OregMet	634	24½	20⅞	20⅞—3½	
OregPC 1.40	24	58½	57	57 —1½	
OrionRh	156	10⅝	9¼	9¼—1⅜	
Oshman .20	7	11	10½	10½— ½	
OsrowP	366	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
OtterTP 2.20	145	18	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅜	
OwensM .52	111	13	12½	12½— ½	
OxfrdEx	1269	2	1½	1½— ¼	
Oxoc	2001	8⅝	7¼	7¼—1	
PARSys	167	14¼	13¼	14	
PBAInc .80	155	14½	14	14 — ½	
PCAInt .40	x648	9⅛	8	8 —1¼	
PETX	488	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜— ¼	
PRFCp	388	4	3⅞	3⅞	
PVOInt .80	22	23⅝	23	23 — ⅜	
PabstB .40	2244	15⅛	12¾	12¾—2½	
Paccar 1.80a	155	62¼	56	56¼—6	
Pacesetr .28	245	13¼	12⅜	12⅜— ½	
PaceFin .84	75	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ½	
PacerTec	220	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
PacCHl .15e	89	9½	8	8 —1½	
PcCstPr	249	1 5-16	1¼	1¼—1-16	
PcGaR 1.50b	92	18¼	17¾	17¾— ¼	
PacGdUr	2096	5	3⅝	3⅝— ⅞	
PacifRes .60b	80	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
PacRes pf2	128	20½	19	19 —1⅝	
PacStdLf	323	4¾	4¼	4½— ½	
PalrteO	3832	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—1-16	
PakoCp .42	403	15	14	14 —1	
PalmSL	126	9½	9	9 — ½	
PanABsh .44	394	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— ¼	
PandkPr .30e	585	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
ParkOh 1.10	425	34⅛	33	33 —1⅜	
PauleyP	972	26⅛	21	21½—5¼	
PayCDa .40	14	23¾	23¾	23¾	
PayNPk .60b	254	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜— ⅜	
PayNSv .56	880	23⅛	19⅝	19⅝—3⅛	
PaylsCs .15	2236	13	12⅝	12⅝— ⅜	
Peavey t	350	19	18⅝	18½— ½	
PeninRs	898	15⅝	12⅛	12⅛—3⅛	
PennPac	3344	4 3-16	3 5-16	3⅜—13-16	
PennVa 2.40a	20	84½	84	84	
PennEnt 1.60	96	13½	12¾	12¾— ¾	
Pentair .80	586	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞— ⅝	
Pntair pf2.06	114	21	20½	20½— ½	
PeoBkSe .88	207	16	14⅜	15 —1	
PerryDr .28	133	9⅜	8½	8½—1	
PetInd	493	5⅜	4½	4⅝— ⅞	
PetDv	1370	9⅛	7	7⅛—1⅞	
PETCO	290	31½	27	27 —4½	
Petrolit 1.88	444	45⅝	45½	45½— ½	
Pettibon .40	151	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛— ⅜	
PhilaNat 2.64	376	27¼	25⅝	25⅝—1⅝	
PhilGlo .76e	96	9½	9⅝	9⅝— ⅜	
PhnxRs	2533	29½	26¼	26¼—2⅞	
PhysioCt	513	34½	29⅝	30⅝—3¾	
PicNSav	790	21½	18⅝	18⅝—3⅛	
PiccCafe .44	127	10¼	10	10⅛— ⅛	
Pier39 h	23	4½	4½	4½— ½	
Pinehrst	629	8½	7⅝	7⅝—1	
Pinkrtn 2.10	88	38	35	35 —3	
PionrGp .20	107	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
PionHIB .84	1081	21¾	20⅛	20⅛—3	
PionStd .20	173	21½	20	20 —1½	
PittNtCp 2.80	700	38	36	36 —2	
Plenum 1.20	86	23¾	21¾	21¾—2	
PopShop g	21	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16— ⅛	
PortaSy	88	10¼	9	9 —1¼	
PosiSeal .10	984	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛+ ⅜	
Possis	14	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼	
PowellInd	493	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ⅜	
PwrRes	1593	3	3	3	
PrecMet .57e	829	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—1¼	
PrecCst .20	x197	22½	21	21¼— ⅜	
PfdRisk .50	183	18½	18¼	18¼— ⅜	
PremEn un	304	12	11½	11⅝+ ¼	
PremRs t	1869	6½	5⅛	5⅛—1⅛	
PresGM 2.97b	554	43¼	39½	39½—3¾	
PrsSteyn 1.83e	989	39½	37	37¼—2	
PresOil	264	10	8⅞	8⅞—1⅛	
PresinT .68	183	15¼	14½	14½— ¾	
Preway 1.20b	x227	23½	20¼	20½—3¼	
Prironx	240	22¼	19⅝	19⅝—2⅛	
ProScan	4038	1 15-16	1 7-16	1½— ⅜	
PrslsvCp .40	77	25⅝	25	25 — ⅛	
PropTr .48a	186	8	8	8	
PropCp .20	255	11¾	11⅛	11¾+ ¼	
PrafLfe .76	392	19¼	16½	16½—2¾	
ProvLfA 1.48	150	39	35½	35½—3	
ProvNat 2.25	264	21⅝	20	20 —1½	
PrdFSL .72	63	10½	10	10 — ½	
PubcoCp	130	1⅝	1½	1½	
PbSvNC 1.24	x117	11⅛	10⅝	10½— ⅜	
PaSdNB 1.32	25	21⅝	20¼	20¼—1½	
PulasFr .50	36	9	8½	8½— ⅛	
PureCycl	518	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
Purecy un	205	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛	
PurtBen .40	396	18	16½	17 — ¼	
PutDInc 1.48a	6	17	16⅝	16⅝— ¼	
PutDCap	198	12¼	11	11 —1¼	
PyramOil	387	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝—1⅛	
Q1 Corp	204	6¼	5¾	6 — ¼	
Quadrex .24	375	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛— ¼	
QuakrCh .44	213	19½	16½	17½—2	
QualCre	109	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜— ⅜	
Quotron	309	28⅝	24⅛	24¼—4¼	
RAI s	113	11	9¼	9⅝—1⅜	
RLI Cp.44b	66	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ¼	
RPM Inc.30	664	9	8	8⅛— ⅜	
RSR Cp.15r	22	8	7¼	7¼— ⅜	
RadiaSy .10e	244	12½	10⅝	11 —1½	
Radiofon	294	7⅜	6½	6½— ⅞	
RagenPr t	x247	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—1⅛	
RainrBn 1.24	401	21⅞	20½	20½— ½	
Rampart	229	2¼	2	2¼+ ¼	
Ramtek	238	16⅝	14½	14½—1⅞	
Randinfo	767	3⅛	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
Rangair .24b	110	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛	
RankO .25e	337	5 1-16	4 19-32	4 19-32— ½	
Rapidata .12	191	5⅛	4½	4½— ⅜	
Raychm .36	942	55	54	54 —1½	
Raymod 1	134	30⅝	29½	29½—2	
Raypak	66	5½	5	5 — ½	
RtMtg 1.65e	161	15⅝	13⅛	13¼—2⅛	
Redcor	[illegible]	17	17	17	
RedknLb .32	280	11⅛	10	10 —1⅛	
ReevCm	247	20⅛	16	16 —4⅛	
RetacTD .14e	41	15⅛	14¾	14¾— ½	
RegcyEl .70	1098	16⅛	14¾	14¾—2⅛	
Relbinv .32	118	11	10¼	10¼— ⅜	
Rlbinv pf1.87	18	22½	21	21 —1½	
RelUniv 1.86	199	20⅝	17¼	17¼—3½	
RpAir 8%wt	1	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
RepAuto .32	218	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛	
RepNLfe .70	x1567	21	18⅛	18⅛—2½	
Reshind	120	15	13	13 —2	
ResvOM	142	33½	31	31 —2½	
PaulRin 1.38	121	10	9⅝	9⅝— ¼	
RevRey 1.08	1005	30½	28½	28½—1½	
Rhodes .20	330	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛	
RichTC .40e	199	18	17	17 —1¼	
RichTC pf2.50	103	22⅝	21¾	21¾—1	
RichTCun .40e	55	40⅝	37	39 —1⅛	
RiggsBk 2.88	148	36	35½	35½— ½	
RivalMf	590	9¼	8⅝	8⅝— ⅝	
RivsidGp	65	3⅝	3	3 — ⅝	
RoadEx 1	1247	23½	22	22 —1½	
RobbMy 2.88	45	61	53½	53½—7½	
RobtPor .40	44	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛	
RobNat s	99	22	20	20 —2	
Rockcor	1393	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅜	
RckMtG .48	89	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ½	
RoHBH 1.34	132	21	20	20 —1	
Roperin 1	26	15½	14	14 —1½	
Rouse .40	2186	18⅝	17⅛	17⅞— ⅜	
RovacCp	673	5	3⅞	4 —1	
Royster .40	1216	14¼	12¼	12¼—4	
RubyM	1006	1 1-16	1	1 —1-16	
RusStov .90	293	15¾	14¼	14¼—1	
Ryanins .12	69	19⅛	19	19 — ½	
RykofSE .40	34	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛— ½	
Ryland .17e	212	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—1	
RyncoSc	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
SCISys	982	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝+ ⅝	
SRICp 1	1493	19½	16½	17 —2½	
STSC	137	10½	9½	9½— ⅝	
Safecrd	716	13½	12	12 —1½	
Safeco 1.80	593	34¼	32⅛	32⅛—2⅛	
SafKleen .32	68	34⅝	33¾	33¾—1	
StHelGd 3.01e	654	41⅞	36⅞	36⅞—4⅛	
StJude	91	34	30	30 —4	
StPaul 2	1693	33⅝	31¼	31¼—1⅝	
SandTec	285	4⅜	3⅝	3⅞+ ¼	
StAntRt 2.40	186	24	22¼	22¼—1⅜	
SvnhFd 1.40	49	17	15⅛	15¼—1⅝	
SavWay .10	425	16¼	14⅛	14⅛—1⅞	
SavWay wi	64	12½	11⅛	11⅛—1⅜	
SchoolE	102	7¼	6⅛	6⅛—1	
Scherer .24	584	7	5⅝	5⅞— ⅞	
SchlmA .50a	52	14	13⅛	13⅛— ⅞	
SciaCmp .30	158	14⅛	11⅝	11⅝—2½	
Scope .60	358	15⅜	13	13 —2¼	
ScottInn	516	3½	3	3 — ½	
ScrippH 2.80a	11	64	60	60 —4	
Scripts s	421	10½	8⅝	9 — ¾	
SecALfe .70		17¾	17¾	17¾	
SecBcp 1.40	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
SecLfGa .72	64	12¼	11	11¼—1	
SelbelsB .80	x308	15	11½	11¾—6½	
Semicon	64	12	10½	10¾—1¼	
SenOil	915	11⅝	9⅝	9½—2⅛	
Sensor .11e	735	26⅜	25½	25½— ⅝	
SvcMer .14	1367	10⅝	10	10½+ ⅛	
Svcmst s.84	768	27¼	22⅝	23 —3⅝	
Servico	744	10¼	8⅝	8¾—1½	
ShMed s.28	1924	17½	15⅞	16½+ ⅜	
Shawmt 2.40	375	39⅝	35	35½—4¼	
Sheldahl	439	10⅝	9½	9½— ⅜	
Shoneys .24	366	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛— ⅝	
ShopGo .40	39	13¾	13	13⅛+ ⅜	
Shsmt .04e	52	8	7⅝	7⅝— ¼	
SierrRsh .28	177	16⅝	15	15 —1⅝	
SigmaAl .60	x62	40	38½	38½—1½	
SigmaCp	353	17½	15	15 —1¾	
Sigmor .50	408	26	22⅞	22⅞—3⅛	
Siliconx .10e	401	22¼	18½	18¾—3¼	
SivKing	2650	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝— ⅝	
Simpsin .80	270	11⅛	10½	10½—1⅛	
SmithFd	520	7½	7	7 — ½	
Society 1.32	209	16⅝	16¼	16¼— ½	
SolrMtr	2142	¼	7-32	7-32—1-32	
Solarn	993	1⅝	1¼	1 5-16—1-16	
SolidSIS	496	11½	10¼	10¼—1⅛	
SolidSfT	616	15⅝	13⅞	14 —1⅝	
SolidPh	219	5¾	5⅝	5⅝— ¼	
SonocoP 1.30a	59	33¼	31	31 —2	
SonomVI	182	7¼	6½	6½— ½	
SorgPrt	11	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛	
SrceCap 2.40	485	18¼	16½	16½—1⅞	
SrceC pf2.40	85	17⅝	16½	16½—1⅛	
SrcePer .23e	33	13	12⅝	12⅝— ⅜	
SoCarNt 1.20b	28	17½	17	17 — ½	
SoBnAla .92	x99	11⅞	11¼	11¼— ½	
SthnNat 1.20	14	23	23	23	
SthdFn s.52	423	15	13⅞	13⅞—1⅛	
SwBkVis .28b	48	6¼	5⅞	5⅞— ⅜	
SwFctrs .05	225	2⅞	2½	2½— ⅜	
SwnEnr .76	432	39⅝	36	36 —3⅝	
SwnLife 1	4282	43⅛	37⅝	38 —5	
Sovergn .10b	723	8½	7¾	7¾— ⅜	
Spacelb	40	42⅝	41½	41½—1	
SpecCmp	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Spectrdn	179	14¼	12¼	12¼—2	
StatBld .20	253	17¼	15½	15½—1	
Stampd g	429	5¾	5⅜	5⅜— ⅜	
Standyn 1.52	690	25⅝	22½	22½—3⅛	
StLfIns .44	226	22⅝	18⅞	22¼+2½	
StdMicro	2782	16½	11⅝	12¼—4¼	
StdRegs 1.80	53	28⅝	25½	25⅝—2½	
Standun	114	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜	
StanHP 2	136	24¼	23½	24¼	
Staodyn	306	2½	2	2 — ⅜	
StaNBcp 1.16	182	13	11	11⅛—1⅞	
StaStBo 2	465	25⅝	22⅝	24 —1¾	
StateGp .15b	212	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛	
StatexPt t	94	25	20	20 —4½	
StkNShk	149	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
StechrT .30a	71	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
StewStv .44	586	27⅝	25¼	25¼—1	
Stewinf 1.76	466	22⅝	21	21 —1½	
StrawCl 1.40b	26	26½	25	25 —1½	
StrutO s	49	14½	12	12 —2	
Stryker	274	18½	17¼	17¼—1¼	
SturmR 1e	43	29	27½	27½—1½	
Subaru .20	x1871	13⅝	12½	12½—1	
SubrBcp 1.40a	66	16½	15⅝	15⅝— ⅞	
Sullair .60b	791	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛—2	
Sumito 1.16	46	16½	16¼	16¼— ½	
SumitEns s.20	194	17⅝	13	13⅛—4	
SunBkFt .80	757	12⅝	12	12⅛— ⅜	
SunBk pf4.37	22	45½	43½	43½—2	
SunItO g	778	15⅝	14⅝	14½—1⅛	
SuprCre	343	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞— ¼	
SuperEl .36	143	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—1	
SurvTec	189	8¼	7⅛	8 + ¼	
Swanton t	248	16	15½	16 + ½	
SykesDt	152	30⅝	28⅝	28⅝—2	
Sykes wt	19	20½	19	19 —1½	
SymbTec	133	6	5½	5½— ⅝	
SystGen	80	4½	4¼	4¼— ⅛	
SystEng .12	104	13½	10¾	11 —2½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low
TBarInc	134	27½	26⅝
TDK .48r	8	73¼	68⅝
TONM	5096	4 3-16	3⅝
TPC	125	7	6⅝
TRV s	238	28¼	27⅝
Tampax 2.40a	3959	33¾	30
Tandem	967	50	46⅝
TennrPr	3074	3½	2 13-16
TaylRnt .28	29	13¼	12⅝
TecumP 3.20a	53	68	65½
TeccoPr 11.50c	417	2⅛	2⅛
TelCmA	496	25¼	22
TelComB	742	23⅝	21
TelecoO	228	22¼	21½
TeleEqb	352	13⅝	12
Telecrel .36	191	18	16¼
Tennant 1.28	487	27	26
TenncOff	1114	5⅞	5⅝
TennNG 1	94	9⅞	9⅝
TenViBn .80	152	10⅛	9⅝
TermDat t	106	10	9⅝
Tesdata	824	14⅛	12½
TexABs 1.24	267	23⅝	22⅝
TexAOil .05e	4017	13⅝	10⅝
Texon	1238	4⅛	3⅝
Texscan t	640	9¼	7½
ThermEl	836	29⅝	25
ThetfdCo	185	5½	4⅝
ThdNtCp 1.20	x58	28¼	28
ThomMd	1216	18½	15
Threshd	470	10¼	8⅝
TI-Corp 2	26	23¼	21⅜
TideRoy 1.93e	17	42	41½
Timbrld .20b	116	6⅞	6
Timeplx t	176	13⅛	12⅝
Tiprary	1663	23	18⅝
Tocom	159	19½	17½
TokioF 1.28r	25	120½	118
ToledMn	447	10	8⅝
ToledTr .2b	166	28⅝	24
TomlsOil t	1684	20⅝	17⅝
TomIO wt	817	14⅝	12¼
TomIO unt	58	35	31
Topaz t	220	16½	15⅛
ToreRoy	355	32	26
Towle s	370	19¼	16
Towle pf	20	17	14½
Toyota .46r	33	32¼	31⅝
TransDil	321	15⅛	13⅝
TransEx	260	18	15½
Trnsat	896	3	3
TrnspLf	373	15¼	13⅝
Tri-Am .04	148	6⅝	6½
TriChem .52	269	9⅝	8⅛
TriadSy	1122	23⅝	20⅝
TricoPd 1a	19	38½	38
TroyGld g	1303	9	7⅝
TrusJols .30	x721	21¼	18⅝
TrBkGa 1.80	117	29½	28½
TuckDrl	457	17	13
TwinCty .80	120	12½	12¼
TyronHy .58	525	22¼	21⅝
TysonFd .16	118	11	9⅝
UAColu .25	127	52½	43⅝
USPRI .85e	65	7¼	6⅝
UTLCp	281	4⅝	3⅝
Unicapt .12	800	13⅛	11⅝
UnifiInc	199	7	5⅝
Unimed	81	17⅜	16½
UnionLf .61e	267	16¼	15½
UnMeil .05e	78	12½	12⅛
UNBkPit 1.36	20	24	23½
UnPlntrs .40	97	17½	16⅝
UnSplCp 1.28	80	16	16
UnTrBcp 1.42	72	14½	13⅞
Unishp	1689	3½	3⅛
UnitDE	756	29⅝	26⅛
UAThtrs .48	206	39	35¼
UnBoAz s1.08	x159	18⅝	16⅛
UBkNY 1.70b	322	19¼	18⅛
UBkCol 1.58	483	28⅝	27½
UnCblTv .10t	374	28¼	25⅝
UCarBsh 1	25	13⅝	13⅝
UFtrCas .90	15	25⅝	25⅝
UnHearn g	1022	11¼	9⅝
UIntRsh .02e	75	10	9¼
UIntRs un	13	20½	17½
UnMcGil .25	30	14¼	13¼
UnMoBn 1b	x20	20	19⅝
UPetrsch	1936	3⅝	2⅝
UPresLf t	108	11¼	8¼
UnSvcLf .80	474	15½	13¼
USBcp 1b	x2299	23¼	22⅝
USEnr	301	30⅝	26⅝
USSugr 3	54	70	66
USSurg	1505	29	26
USTrck 1.20a	226	15⅛	14
USTrst 1.90	262	20½	19¼
UnTelcm	97	17	15½
UVaBsh 1.60	503	25	22⅝
UnivPat	358	15⅝	13⅝
UnivRE .94e	278	10⅝	10¼
VaalRs 5.17e	1349	69	59⅞
VallAsc	19	13	12
Vallen	141	13½	12⅝
ValBkAr 1.40	937	27⅝	26½
ValyLab	325	14⅜	13½
Valmnt .80	41	14	13
ValtecCp	1320	20⅝	18½
Valtekln	140	9	8
VanDus .40	152	13½	12⅝
VanDyk	22	7½	7
VanShak .40	220	7⅝	7⅝
VandrEn t	1206	12⅝	10
VarcoInt .16	451	39⅝	32½
VrcoInt wi	1	19⅝	16⅝
Varien .40	98	14⅝	13⅝
Velcro a.70	x126	8⅝	8⅛
Verbatm	425	16¼	15¼
VermtRsh .20t	310	28½	22½
Vicon	1917	13	10⅝
VictraSt .10	6831	16	13½
VideoCp	66	6¼	5⅝
VaImtSe	380	29½	23½
VaNBsh 1.04	x216	13⅝	12½
VisulExp	1533	4⅝	3⅝
VisutScl	175	8	6⅝
Vitram1 .10r	95	11⅛	10⅝
VoltInfo	395	27⅛	25½
VintCap	274	5¼	4½
VulcPk g.14	143	14⅛	12⅝
WD40 Co1.60	142	35⅝	31⅜
Wabash .10e	288	6⅝	6⅝
WarnEB 1.20	102	24	23½
WshEnr 1.40	548	17½	16
WashScl .07e	78	5	4⅝
WatrAsc .14	594	32	29½
WausPp .48	225	32	28
Wavetk	36	15½	14½
Weingrt	0	11¼	11¼
Welsfld .52e	46	14¼	13⅝
WelkG 1.09e	1403	17⅝	16⅛
Wendys .40	3282	11½	10
Wesper .18	149	11	10¼
WstDrel 7.27e	658	82	74½
WestCo .44	280	13⅝	13
WstclPt g	805	31⅛	25
WnCasS 1.68	231	34⅝	31⅜
WDeep 3.24e	1225	43½	40⅝
WnDigtl	863	4⅝	3⅝
WnGear .60	428	20⅜	19
WHold 6.51e	760	68⅝	63½
WMarEl t	164	17⅜	16½
WinMtg .20e	61	3⅜	3⅛
WnOilSh	780	9⅛	7⅛
WstnPld	415	4⅝	4
WmorC	817	26	24
Westpt	222	4⅝	3⅝
Wstwind	13037	⅝	⅝
Weltrau .20b	325	12¾	11⅛
WlsnAir	40	4⅞	4⅝
WileyJh 1.36	40	28½	27
Williamt 1.40	492	33⅝	29
WlmaT 2.88	46	22½	21
WilsnHJ .20	291	14⅛	12¼
WiscCig .84	47	19	17½
WiscRE .08e	179	4⅞	4⅝
WiscOil 3.60	51	126½	117
Wolohn .32	491	6¼	4⅝
WoodDn .40	181	12¼	11⅛
WoodLot 1.70	151	22¼	22⅛
WorcBcp .40	89	10¼	9½
Worthin .48	x885	15	13⅝
WrightW .26	61	4⅛	4
WritrCp .50e	x17	17	16⅛
WulfOil	5287	2 1-16	1 5-16
WymnG 1	257	34	33
XRG	370	5	4⅝
Xcorint	288	7⅛	6½
Xidex s	265	18⅛	16
Xomox .40	612	26½	23⅛
XplorEn	1808	1 9-16	1⅛
YlowFrt .76	1790	13⅛	12⅜
YaboGdA	267	11	8
ZenNat .40	127	16¼	14½
ZionUtb T	306	24½	23⅝
Zondvn .28	138	6⅜	5½

Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		N.Y.
Bruns	10	69	4⅞	28	4⅞	50	4⅞	14
Bruns	15	736	5-16	633	1⅜	302	2	14
Dow Ch	25	49	7⅝	12	8½	b	b	32½
Dow Ch	30	459	3	102	4½	47	6	32½
Dow Ch	35	607	5-16	497	2 9-16	124	3⅝	32½
Dow Ch	40	21	1-16	238	1 1-16	119	2¼	32½
Ford	30	78	13-16	78	2 15-16	28	3⅞	30⅝
Ford	35	3	1-16	63	13-16	42	1⅝	30⅝
Ford	40	a	a	13	¼	b	b	30⅝
Ford	45	a	a	25	1-16	b	b	30⅝
Gen El	45	13	4	50	5⅝	10	7	48⅝
Gen El	50	389	⅝	154	2⅝	32	4⅛	48⅝
Gen El	55	248	1-16	180	1⅛	17	2⅛	48⅝
Gen El	60	a	a	34	½	15	1	48⅝
G M	45	97	3⅞	21	6⅛	11	7¼	48½
G M p	45	544	⅛	278	1⅛	181	1⅞	48½
G M	50	2148	⅛	421	2⅝	93	4½	48½
G M p	50	5159	1⅝	754	3⅝	192	4⅛	48½
G M	60	93	1-16	268	7-16	195	1¼	48½
G M p	60	353	11½	302	11½	112	11½	48½
G M p	70	28	21	a	a	b	b	48½
Glf Wn	15	249	4	142	4¼	89	5¼	18⅝
Glf Wn	20	1083	⅜	1214	1 13-16	228	2⅜	18⅝
I T T	25	91	⅝	279	1⅞	14	2⅝	24⅝
I T T	30	4	1-16	280	½	151	1¼	24⅝
K mart	20	50	⅛	23	1⅜	67	2¼	18⅝
K mart	25	1	1-16	4	⅜	37	13-16	18⅝
Kenn C	20	28	14¼	b	b	b	b	33¼
Kenn C	25	118	9¼	12	11	3	12	33¼
Kenn C	30	242	3⅝	276	6¼	35	8⅛	33¼
Kenn C	35	1300	1⅛	490	4⅛	203	6	33¼
Kenn C	40	1780	3-16	883	2⅝	225	4⅛	33¼
Kenn C	45	b	b	584	13-16	196	2⅜	33¼
Mc Don	40	59	⅜	236	3	41	4½	38⅝
Mc Don	45	10	1-16	68	15-16	30	2⅛	38⅝
Mc Don	50	a	a	5	⅜	a	a	38⅝
N C R	60	313	14⅝	52	16¼	1	18	74⅝
N C R	70	629	4⅞	78	8½	6	10	74⅝
N C R	80	400	7-16	106	3	130	5	74⅝
R C A	20	689	3	32	3⅜	21	4½	22⅝
R C A	25	710	⅛	596	1 5-16	88	2 3-16	22⅝
Sears	15	173	11-16	26	1⅜	94	2¼	15½
Sears	20	2	1-16	189	¼	133	⅜	15½
Sears	25	a	a	5	1-16	b	b	15½
Syntex	30	110	7	28	8	b	b	37⅜
Syntex	35	237	3¼	62	5	9	6½	37⅜
Syntex	40	660	⅜	152	2½	16	4⅜	37⅜
Syntex	45	11	1-16	64	1⅛	27	3¼	37⅜
		— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		
Alcoa	50	2	17¼	5	18	b	b	66
Alcoa	60	161	7	26	10	19	11⅜	66
Alcoa	70	503	2½	32	5⅛	18	7	66
Am Exp	25	a	a	60	3⅛	b	b	26¼
Am Exp	30	a	a	60	1⅛	a	a	26¼
Am Tel	45	b	b	986	3⅛	67	3⅞	45⅛
Am Tel	50	660	9-16	265	1¼	155	2⅛	45⅛
Am Tel	55	1100	1-16	123	⅜	85	15-16	45⅛
Atl R	60	15	34	b	b	b	b	92⅝
Atl R	70	18	24	a	a	b	b	92⅝
Atl R	80	165	14¼	69	18	a	a	92⅝
Atl R	90	318	7⅛	292	11¼	93	14	92⅝
Atl R	100	796	3	731	5⅝	46	8½	92⅝
Atl R	110	602	1 1-16	197	2⅞	28	5⅛	92⅝
Avon	35	400	¾	71	2 1-16	208	3¼	32⅝
Avon p	35	655	2⅛	225	2⅝	98	3¼	32⅝
Avon	40	85	⅛	43	11-16	14	1⅛	32⅝
Avon p	40	98	7⅛	113	7⅛	57	7⅜	32⅝
Avon	45	145	1-16	6	⅜	b	b	32⅝
Avon p	45	5	11¾	1	12⅛	b	b	32⅝
Avon	50	a	a	5	⅛	b	b	32⅝
BankAm	20	57	1 13-16	b	b	b	b	20⅞
Bankam	20	b	b	44	2⅝	b	b	20⅞
BankAm	20	b	b	b	b	30	3⅞	20⅞
BankAm	25	225	3-16	84	11-16	34	1⅛	20⅞
BankAm	30	1	1-16	10	¼	a	a	20⅞
Beth S	20	19	2⅛	4	3⅛	14	3⅜	21⅝
Beth S	25	339	⅛	198	1 5-16	43	2¼	21⅝
Beth S	30	a	a	24	⅜	a	a	21⅝
Burl N	50	1	22¼	a	a	a	a	71⅝
Burl N	60	124	12⅝	18	15⅛	1	17⅝	71⅝
Burl N	70	161	5⅛	11	10⅛	15	12⅛	71⅝
Burl N	80	273	1 7-16	35	5	15	7⅛	71⅝
Burrgh	60	5	11	a	a	b	b	68⅝
Burrgh	70	5	3⅝	a	a	1	9	68⅝
Citicp	20	733	9-16	173	1⅜	145	2¼	18⅝
Citicp	25	282	1-16	39	⅜	53	13-16	18⅝
Delta	35	41	1⅜	5	2⅜	a	a	33⅝
Delta	40	8	7-16	30	1¼	a	a	33⅝
Dig Eq	60	3	12½	a	a	a	a	70⅝
Dig Eq	70	30	4⅝	a	a	a	a	70⅝
Dig Eq	80	2	1⅝	10	4½	a	a	70⅝
Disney	50	a	a	10	1⅝	a	a	43
du Pnt	35	41	2½	a	a	10	5⅜	35⅞
du Pnt	40	238	11-16	80	2	14	2⅞	35⅞
du Pnt	45	54	⅛	110	¾	4	2	35⅞
Eas Kd	40	141	4⅞	146	6⅝	8	8½	43⅞
Eas Kd p	40	715	7-16	387	1⅝	107	1 11-16	43⅞
Eas Kd	45	1102	1½	503	3⅜	93	5⅛	43⅞
Eas Kd p	45	2113	2⅛	564	3⅛	373	3⅝	43⅞
Eas Kd	50	463	⅜	393	1 13-16	97	3	43⅞
Eas Kd p	50	1499	6⅞	735	6⅞	97	6⅞	43⅞
Eas Kd	60	621	1-16	169	½	b	b	43⅞
Eas Kd p	60	28	16½	56	16⅞	b	b	43⅞
Exxon	50	70	12	3	13½	7	14	61
Exxon	55	360	7	38	9½	49	10	61
Exxon	60	1557	3⅛	475	5⅛	334	7⅛	61
Exxon	70	1853	⅛	517	2⅜	118	3⅛	61
F N M	10	a	a	15	2⅜	21	3	11⅞
F N M	15	99	⅛	81	⅜	273	⅜	11⅞
F N M	20	a	a	3	⅛	a	a	11⅞
Fluor o	40	1	18	b	b	b	b	57⅛
Fluor	40	a	a	2	19	b	b	57⅛
Fluor	45	25	12¼	a	a	b	b	57⅛
Fluor	50	60	8	56	10⅛	1	12¾	57⅛
Fluor	60	356	2⅜	58	5⅜	8	8	57⅛
Gt Wst	15	155	1⅛	93	2	56	2⅜	14¾
Gt Wst	20	137	3-16	194	⅜	25	1⅛	14¾
Gt Wst	25	a	a	1	¼	8	½	14¾
Halbtn	80	1	21½	a	a	5	25	99½
Halbtn	90	34	12⅝	29	15	a	a	99½
Halbtn	100	189	5⅛	64	9⅛	3	12	99½
Halbtn	110	188	2	28	4⅝	a	a	99½
Homstk	30	1	26	a	a	b	b	56
Homstk	35	24	21¼	a	a	b	b	56
Homstk	40	61	16½	1	21½	b	b	56
Homstk	45	96	11⅞	20	15	b	b	56
Homstk	50	511	8⅛	56	12	29	14½	56
Homstk	60	2220	3¼	482	6⅝	43	9⅞	56
Homstk	70	2389	1	636	3⅝	127	6⅛	56
Hou OM	15	9	10½	2	11	b	b	24¾
Hou OM	20	437	5⅜	114	7⅛	31	8⅛	24¾
Hou OM	25	1908	2 9-16	467	4⅛	264	5⅛	24¾
Hou OM	30	3261	15-16	1818	2½	335	3⅝	24¾
I N A o	30	30	9-16	a	a	a	a	28⅝
I N A o	33⅜	29	¼	a	a	a	a	28⅝
I N A	30	a	a	a	a	1	2⅛	28⅝
I N A	35	a	a	10	½	a	a	28⅝
I B M	60	1358	4½	479	7¼	170	9¼	61⅝
I B M p	60	3688	1 7-16	1570	2 9-16	206	2 15-16	61⅝
I B M	65	3182	1 13-16	550	4⅜	212	6⅛	61⅝
I B M p	65	3987	4	791	4⅝	439	5⅛	61⅝
I B M	70	2689	⅜	1047	2⅛	257	4⅛	61⅝
I B M p	70	2086	8⅝	499	8⅞	263	9	61⅝
I B M	75	1168	3-16	587	1 7-16	254	2 11-16	61⅝
I B M p	75	826	13⅝	327	13⅝	75	13⅝	61⅝
In Har	30	64	1⅜	40	3½	34	4⅛	30⅝
In Har	35	206	7-16	84	1½	8	2⅜	30⅝
In Har	40	18	⅛	9	9-16	b	b	30⅝
In Min	50	174	6½	7	8¼	a	a	55¼
In Min	60	69	1	38	2⅝	17	3¾	55¼
In Pap	35	80	3¼	98	5½	16	7	36⅝
In Pap	40	346	1⅛	146	2⅝	8	4½	36⅝
In Pap	45	364	⅜	49	1 5-16	a	a	36⅝
John J	60	55	10¼	a	a	b	b	68¼
John J	70	89	3½	6	5½	13	8⅛	68¼
John J	80	21	⅜	45	1⅝	4	3	68¼
Kerr M	60	88	9⅛	13	12	a	a	67¼
Kerr M	70	383	3½	70	7¼	10	8¼	67¼
Kerr M	80	628	⅜	85	3½	12	5⅛	67¼
Merck	60	167	3⅛	15	5⅝	4	8	60⅛
Merck	70	171	⅜	108	1⅝	29	3⅝	60⅛
Merck	80	a	a	37	5-16	5	1	60⅛
Merrll	15	3	7	1	7⅝	b	b	21⅛
Merrll	20	210	2⅜	47	4⅛	a	a	21⅛
Merrll	25	172	⅜	46	2	95	2 13-16	21⅛
M M M	45	60	4½	94	6⅛	10	7⅜	47½
M M M	50	434	1 5-16	150	3⅜	16	5⅛	47½
M M M	60	200	⅛	196	⅞	b	b	47½
Monsan	50	56	2	6	4¼	44	5⅝	48¼
Monsan	60	160	3-16	10	1	a	a	48¼
Monsan	70	a	a	a	a	10	⅜	48¼
Nw Air	20	b	b	5	3½	2	4½	21
Nw Air	25	129	11-16	7	1⅜	21	2 7-16	21
Nw Air	30	a	a	5	9-16	10	1⅛	21
Nw Air	35	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	21
Pennz o	26⅝	2	18	b	b	b	b	43⅞
Pennz o	33⅜	2	11⅞	5	11½	b	b	43⅞
Pennz o	40	a	a	82	8½	b	b	43⅞
Pennz	35	36	10⅛	3	10⅝	b	b	43⅞
Pennz	40	105	6	50	8½	4	9¼	43⅞
Pennz	45	559	3¼	127	6	185	7⅛	43⅞
Pennz	50	568	1½	236	3⅝	175	5⅛	43⅞
Pepsi	20	186	1¼	63	2⅜	92	3⅛	20½
Pepsi	25	64	3-16	27	⅜	2	1 7-16	20½
Pepsi	30	19	1-16	a	a	b	b	20½
Polar	20	157	1⅞	129	3¼	110	4⅛	19⅝
Polar	25	877	⅜	269	1 5-16	62	2⅛	19⅝
Polar	30	514	1-16	311	⅜	106	1 1-16	19⅝
Sperry	45	22	7⅜	10	⅜	b	b	51⅝
Sperry	50	112	3⅜	42	6	9	8	51⅝
Sperry	60	273	9-16	85	2	1	3¼	51⅝
Squibb	30	170	2⅛	11	4⅛	b	b	31⅛
Squibb	35	284	⅛	130	2⅛	37	3⅛	31⅛
Squibb	40	14	3-16	65	1	3	1⅜	31⅛
Squibb	30	b	b	b	b	9	5⅛	31⅛
StorTec	10	33	7⅛	a	a	16	8⅛	17⅛
StorTec	15	1067	3½	306	4½	32	5⅛	17⅛
StorTec	20	3377	1⅜	1350	2¼	141	3	17⅛
Tandy	25	2	9	a	a	b	b	33⅝
Tandy	30	2	4½	7	6⅛	a	a	33⅝
Tandy	35	22	1⅜	a	a	a	a	33⅝
Teldyn	120	385	25⅛	42	31	b	b	142½
Teldyn	130	474	17⅛	195	24½	4	30	142½
Teldyn	140	974	9⅝	11	16¼	6	22½	142½
Teldyn	150	1544	4⅝	55	11½	34	16¼	142½
Tex In	90	160	7	a	a	a	a	92⅞
Tex In	100	620	2⅝	111	7½	2	11⅛	92⅞
Tex In	110	287	⅜	78	3⅜	22	6¼	92⅞
Upjohn	45	81	2	1	3½	a	a	45⅝
Upjohn	50	43	⅜	5	1⅝	23	2⅝	45⅝
Weyerh	30	104	3½	59	4⅞	1	6¼	32⅝
Weyerh	35	121	1	23	2⅛	52	3	32⅝
Weyerh	40	102	¼	4	1⅛	13	1⅞	32⅝
Xerox	50	225	8⅝	15	11⅛	b	b	57⅛
Xerox	60	963	2⅛	208	5	18	7	57⅛
Xerox	70	810	5-16	372	1 11-16	54	3	57⅛
		— May —		— Aug —		— Nov —		
A E P	15	3	1⅞	13	2⅛	3	2 3-16	16
A E P	20	18	1-16	22	⅛	29	½	16
Am Hos	30	55	1⅜	40	2½	11	3¼	28⅛
Am Hos	35	1	¼	15	15-16	1	1½	28⅛
A M P	35	50	1⅞	a	a	a	a	35⅛
A M P	40	22	⅜	a	a	a	a	35⅛
Bally	25	56	5⅛	16	6⅝	14	8½	27½
Bally	30	196	2 11-16	115	4⅝	5	5⅝	27½
Bally	35	255	1⅛	31	2 13-16	9	4	27½
Bally	40	200	7-16	3	1⅛	b	b	27½
Bally	45	35	⅛	b	b	b	b	27½
Baxter	35	10	3½	a	a	5	6⅜	36⅛
Baxter	40	142	1⅝	6	3	a	a	36⅛
Baxter	45	35	½	12	1½	2	2¼	36⅛
Baxter	50	2	¼	a	a	b	b	36⅛
Blk Dk	20	11	1 7-16	15	2⅜	14	3¼	20⅛
Blk Dk	25	131	5-16	71	⅜	27	1 3-16	20⅛
Boeing	40	326	20	64	21	b	b	57½
Boeing	45	327	15	133	16⅛	b	b	57½
Boeing	50	670	10⅛	160	13	31	15½	57½
Boeing	60	2621	5	328	7⅝	77	10⅛	57½
Boeing	70	2833	1⅝	451	4⅝	162	6⅛	57½
Bois C	30	705	3	12	5⅝	b	b	30⅝
Bois C	35	175	1¼	10	3	1	4⅛	30⅝
Bois C	40	287	⅜	107	1⅝	a	a	30⅝
Bois C	45	a	a	a	a	3	1⅛	30⅝
C B S	45	4	3⅛	a	a	a	a	45½
C B S	50	32	1	5	3	1	3½	45½
C B S	60	10	1-16	a	a	a	a	45½
Coke	30	40	2⅛	67	4⅛	21	5⅛	30
Coke	35	216	⅝	a	a	5	2⅛	30
Coke	40	20	⅛	a	a	15	15-16	30
Colgat	10	12	2⅜	24	3⅛	a	a	12¼
Colgat	15	65	3-16	53	9-16	4	⅞	12¼
Colgat	20	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	12¼
Cmw Ed	15	a	a	a	a	107	3⅜	18
Cmw Ed	20	126	¼	87	7-16	168	15-16	18
Cmw Ed	25	a	a	13	3-16	a	a	18
C Data	40	11	13⅛	b	b	b	b	50⅝
C Data	45	88	8⅜	3	10	b	b	50⅝
C Data	50	317	5⅛	30	7⅛	33	9⅛	50⅝
C Data	60	598	1⅛	40	3⅛	16	5⅛	50⅝
C Data	70	90	5-16	42	1½	44	2⅝	50⅝
Gn Dyn	40	4	32	b	b	b	b	70½
Gn Dyn	45	5	27½	11	27½	b	b	70½
Gn Dyn	50	a	a	1	23	b	b	70½
Gn Dyn	60	81	13⅝	57	16½	b	b	70½
Gn Dyn	70	213	7	5	10½	1	12¾	70½
Gn Dyn	80	181	3⅛	41	6⅝	10	9	70½
Gen Fd	25	13	2	2	3¼	3	3⅛	25¼
Gen Fd	30	26	½	13	⅜	32	1 9-16	25¼
Gen Fd	35	8	⅛	a	a	b	b	25¼
Gen Fd	40	50	1-16	b	b	b	b	25¼
Hewlet	50	21	14¼	23	16⅛	b	b	62⅛
Hewlet	60	173	6⅛	10	9⅛	2	11½	62⅛
Hewlet	70	134	2 3-16	51	4⅝	a	a	62⅛
Hewlet	80	135	½	a	a	a	a	62⅛
H Inns	15	73	2⅛	34	3⅛	4	4⅛	16½
H Inns	20	641	½	400	1 3-16	841	1 13-16	16½
H Inns	25	67	1-16	a	a	59	13-16	16½
Honwll	70	166	21¼	a	a	b	b	89
Honwll p	70	643	¼	61	1	b	b	89
Honwll	80	339	12⅛	201	15¼	4	19	89
Honwll p	80	1772	1⅜	89	2 13-16	19	3⅛	89
Honwll	90	2388	5⅝	45	9⅛	8	11⅜	89
Honwll p	90	2745	4⅞	75	6⅛	16	7⅛	89
Honwll	100	974	2 7-16	196	5½	28	8	89
Honwll p	100	574	11⅞	21	12½	49	13⅝	89
In Flv	20	20	9-16	6	1⅛	b	b	17½
J Manv	20	22	1 9-16	a	a	a	a	20⅜
J Manv	25	68	3-16	60	9-16	23	1	20⅜
MGIC	20	a	a	3	4	2	4⅝	19¾
MGIC	25	1	1	3	2⅛	a	a	19¾
MGIC	30	a	a	21	1⅛	a	a	19¾
MGIC	40	5	1-16	b	b	b	b	19¾
Mobil	35	1	45	b	b	b	b	77⅛
Mobil	40	2	42	b	b	b	b	77⅛
Mobil	45	75	36	103	37⅜	b	b	77⅛
Mobil	50	125	29	31	32⅜	b	b	77⅛
Mobil	55	977	23½	51	27	b	b	77⅛
Mobil	60	942	20⅞	214	24	80	25½	77⅛
Mobil	65	1024	16⅛	123	21	200	23	77⅛
Mobil	70	2478	14	886	18	467	19	77⅛
Mobil	80	8276	9½	1045	13½	359	16	77⅛
Mobil	90	6272	5⅛	1336	9⅝	542	12	77⅛
N Semi	25	237	10⅛	a	a	b	b	34½
N Semi	30	371	6⅜	73	8⅛	b	b	34½
N Semi	35	864	3⅜	82	5⅛	12	7½	34½
N Semi	40	1168	1 15-16	331	3⅜	117	5⅛	34½
N Semi	45	74	⅜	302	2⅛	29	3⅛	34½
Occi	20	137	8⅛	b	b	b	b	27
Occi	25	625	4⅜	150	6	119	6⅞	27
Occi	30	1776	2⅛	592	3½	128	4½	27
Occi	35	657	⅜	405	2	105	2 15-16	27
Raythn	60	17	15⅛	a	a	b	b	74¼
Raythn	70	3	8¼	52	10⅝	a	a	74¼
Raythn	80	160	2⅞	60	5⅜	7	8	74¼
Raythn	90	285	⅞	18	2 7-16	a	a	74¼
Rynlds	30	29	2⅜	36	3⅜	a	a	30⅝
Rynlds	35	108	⅜	21	1½	25	2⅛	30⅝
Rynlds	40	a	a	52	⅜	a	a	30⅝
St Ind	120	704	3¼	36	6½	5	10⅝	97⅛
Slumb	80	6	30	a	a	b	b	105⅝
Slumb	90	151	19⅝	20	24	b	b	105⅝
Slumb	100	410	11½	31	16	251	18½	105⅝
Slumb	110	637	6½	75	10⅝	39	14	105⅝
Slumb	120	724	3⅝	85	6⅞	316	10¼	105⅝
Skylin	10	12	1⅝	2	2⅛	3	2⅝	10⅝
Skylin	15	101	3-16	4	⅜	31	1	10⅝
Southn	10	a	a	57	1⅜	102	1½	10⅝
Southn	15	20	1-16	a	a	90	3-16	10⅝
St Ind	60	110	40⅛	b	b	b	b	97⅛
St Ind	70	20	22½	a	a	b	b	97⅛
St Ind	80	121	20	11	25	b G	b	97⅛
St Ind	90	296	12½	9	18⅛	b	b	97⅛
St Ind	100	497	9	22	14	121	17⅛	97⅛
St Ind	110	543	5½	56	9	134	13	97⅛
Tx Gif	30	21	15	a	a	b	b	44⅛
Tx Gif	35	50	10½	4	13⅛	b	b	44⅛
Tx Gif	40	116	7	21	10⅛	b	b	44⅛
Tx Gif	45	107	4½	15	7⅛	13	9	44⅛
Tx Gif	50	302	2 9-16	36	4⅝	1	6½	44⅛
Tx Gif	60	311	13-16	26	2⅛	257	3⅛	44⅛
U A L	15	42	3⅝	25	4⅝	114	4⅞	17⅜
U A L	20	141	15-16	165	2	76	2⅜	17⅜
U A L	25	95	3-16	58	⅜	45	15-16	17⅜
U A L	30	15	1-16	b	b	b	b	17⅜
U Tech	40	31	8¼	14	9⅛	b	b	46
U Tech	45	155	4⅛	12	6⅛	2	8	46
U Tech	50	190	2 1-16	95	3⅛	10	5⅛	46
U Tech	60	a	a	20	1⅛	a	a	46
J Walt	25	a	a	a	a	4	5	25¼
J Walt	30	5	7-16	2	1¼	a	a	25¼
J Walt	35	6	⅛	7	⅜	b	b	25¼
Wilims	20	20	15	a	a	b	b	33½
Wilims	25	100	10⅛	102	11⅛	b	b	33½
Wilims	30	144	6⅛	44	7⅛	2	9	33½
Wilims	35	863	3⅝	87	5⅝	6	6⅝	33½
Wilims	40	587	1⅝	88	3⅛	36	4⅝	33½

Total volume 205,913. Open interest 2,304,598. a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices March 7, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
Acorn F	22.76	NL
ADV	12.21	NL
Aluture	13.18	NL
AIM Funds		
CvYld	11.62	12.43
Edson	11.48	NL
HiYld	8.95	9.67
Alpha F	13.04	NL
A BirthT	11.85	12.95
American Funds		
A Bal	7.69	8.40
Amcp	11.36	12.42
A Mutl	10.75	11.75
An Gth	7.61	8.32
Bond	11.56	12.63
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.11	7.77
Grwth	9.91	10.83
Incom	7.01	7.66
ICA	8.05	8.80
N Pers	7.37	8.05
Wsh Mt	6.72	7.34
Amer General		
Cap Bd	6.58	7.10
Entrp	8.89	9.72
Hi Yld	9.42	10.10
Mun B	18.26	19.17
Resrv	1.00	NL
Ventr	16.70	18.25
Cmstk	10.07	11.01
Fd Am	8.70	9.51
Harbr	10.01	10.94
Pace	19.66	21.49
Provid	3.37	3.63
A GthFd	9.20	9.92
A Herltg	unavail	
A Ins&Ind	4.84	5.29
A Invest	8.91	NL
A Invinc	11.72	NL
A NtGth	3.54	3.87
AmOpEq	unavail	
Amway	7.45	7.97
Axe Houghton		
Fnd B	7.36	8.00
Incom	3.86	4.20
Stock	7.08	7.74
BLCGI	14.18	15.49
Babs Inc	1.39	NL
Babs Inv	10.48	NL
Beac Gth	10.05	NL
Beac Hill	9.61	NL
Berger Group		
100 Fd	10.80	NL
101 Fd	9.33	NL
Bost Fnd	8.84	9.66
Bull & Bear Gp		
Capm	9.35	NL
Capit S	9.80	NL
Golcnd	13.35	NL
Calvin Bullock		
Bullck	13.59	14.85
Candn	9.14	9.99
Divid	2.60	2.84
Month	10.18	11.13
Nt WS	8.53	9.32
Csh RsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnt Shs	10.05	10.84
Ch HiYd	9.68	10.38
Chart Fd	18.19	19.89
Chase Gr Bos		
Fund	7.47	8.16
Front	5.90	6.45
Share	7.72	8.44
Specl	8.40	9.18
Chp Dir	16.01	NL
Chem Fd	8.02	8.77
Colonial Funds		
Sen Sec	7.07	7.73
Fund	9.74	10.64
Grwth	6.22	6.80
Incom	6.56	7.17
Optn	10.22	11.18
Tax Mg	12.20	13.33
Colu Gth	18.49	NL
Cwlth AB	1.05	1.14
Cwlth CD	1.47	1.59
Comp Bd	8.27	8.89
Comp Fd	8.08	8.49
Concord	17.76	NL
Connecticut Genl		
Fund	11.80	12.76
Incom	6.20	6.70
Mun Bd	7.67	8.29
Cons Inv	unavail	
Constel G	13.72	NL
Cont Mut	6.93	NL
Ctry Cap	12.40	13.41
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
Dlyincm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group		
Decat	12.86	14.05
Delaw	11.61	12.69
Delch	7.43	8.12
Tx Fre	7.24	7.58
Delta	6.43	7.03
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cap	2.77	NL
DodCx Bl	21.06	NL
DodCx St	17.31	NL
Drex Bur	12.16	NL
Dreyfus Grp		
Dreyf	12.83	14.02
Levge	20.58	22.49
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	9.98	NL
Spl Inc	6.96	NL
Tax Ex	11.77	NL
Thrd C	22.40	NL
Eagl Gth	9.29	10.15
Eaton & Howard		
Balan	7.43	8.01
Cash	1.00	NL
Fours	8.52	NL
Grwth	13.33	14.37
Incom	4.46	4.81
Specl	9.68	10.44
Stock	9.88	10.65
Eltun Tr	16.48	
Eltun Tx	8.10	
Evrgrn	27.14	NL
Fairfld	12.09	13.21
Frm BG	11.92	13.03
Federated Funds		
Am Ldr	7.78	8.32
Hi Icm	11.32	12.11
Mny M	1.00	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	12.83	13.72
Tx Fre	9.30	NL
US Gvt	unavail	
Fidelity Group		
Agres	8.03	NL
Bond	6.60	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	10.41	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstny	9.07	
Eq Inc	17.53	NL
Magel	50.20	NL
Mun Bd	7.61	NL
Fidel	15.78	NL
Gvt Sec	9.57	NL
Hi Yld	11.76	NL
Lt Mun	8.29	NL
Puritn	9.81	NL
Salem	6.28	NL
ThrIft	9.37	NL
Trend	24.29	NL
Financial Prog		
Dyna	7.28	NL
Indust	5.06	NL
Incom	8.39	NL
Fst Investors		
Bnd Ap	13.18	14.21
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	7.30	7.98
Grwth	9.89	9.93
Incom	6.66	7.28
Optn	6.20	6.68
Stock	6.99	7.64
Tax Ex	9.12	9.83
Fst Var	1.00	NL
44Wall	16.55	NL
Fnd Gth	4.46	4.87
Founders Group		
Grwth	6.28	NL
Incom	13.04	NL
Mutul	8.36	9.03
Specl	15.18	NL
Franklin Group		
AGE	3.47	3.74
Brown	4.42	4.77
DNTC	10.79	11.63
Grwth	6.12	6.60
Utils	3.61	3.89
Incom	1.88	2.03
US Gov	7.32	7.89
Capit	8.39	9.05
Equit	4.78	5.15
Lq Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	unavail	
Funds Inc		
Cmrce	8.24	NL
Currnt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	10.47	NL
Pilot	8.42	NL
GTPac	10.86	NL
Gate Op	14.66	NL
GE S&S	28.41	NL
Gen Sec	11.01	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	25.35	NL
Hamilton		
F HDA	4.43	4.84
Grwth	9.09	9.93
Incom	7.04	NL
Hort Gth	22.23	NL
Hort Lev	15.66	NL
Holdg Tr	.99	NL
Har Man	17.02	18.40
INA HiY	9.10	9.76
151 Group		
Grwth	6.35	6.94
Incom	3.67	4.01
Trst Sh	10.44	11.41
TrPo Sh	2.81	
Industry	unavail	
Itcap HY	12.82	13.57
Itcap LA	1.00	NL
Int Invst	30.54	33.38
Inv Guld	11.52	NL
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inv Bos	10.93	11.78
Investors Group		
IDS Bd	4.42	4.58
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	8.24	8.96
IDS HiY	4.04	4.21
IDS ND	6.79	7.38
Mutl	8.58	9.32
Prog	3.56	3.87
Tax Ex	3.62	3.77
Stock	19.07	20.73
Select	7.08	7.61
Var Py	7.43	8.08
Inv Resh	6.04	6.60
Istel	28.64	29.53
Ivy Fd	7.40	NL
JP Grth	11.22	12.30
Janus	23.22	NL
John Hancock		
Bond	13.24	14.39
Cash	1.00	NL
Grwth	8.15	8.86
Balan	7.65	8.32
Tax Ex	10.33	11.23
Jhn Cap	22.74	NL
Jhn Csh	1.00	NL
Kemper Funds		
Incom	8.13	8.45
Grow	10.35	11.28
Hi Yld	9.32	9.89
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	8.21	8.62
Optn	12.35	13.50
Summ	15.06	16.46
Tech	10.65	11.64
Tot Rt	10.57	11.56
Keystone Funds		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	14.42	15.06
Cus B2	16.52	18.05
Cus B4	6.77	7.40
Cus K1	6.81	7.44
Cus K2	5.65	6.17
Cus S1	17.99	19.66
Cus S3	9.10	9.95
Cus S4	6.88	7.52
Internt	3.82	4.17
Lexington Grp		
Co Ldr	12.66	13.88
Grow	10.34	11.30
Incom	8.09	NL
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Resh	16.09	17.58
Life Ins	9.60	10.49
Liq Cap	10.08	NL
Loomis Sayles		
Capit	14.11	NL
Mut	13.03	NL
Lord Abbett		
Affild	8.07	8.70
Bnd db	8.83	9.65
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Dev Gt	13.48	14.95
Incom	2.65	2.86
Lutheran Bro		
Fund	10.43	11.40
Incom	7.49	8.19
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	7.31	7.99
US Gov	unavail	
Massachusett Co		
Freed	8.44	
Indep	11.24	
Mass	11.10	12.13
Incm	11.54	12.61
Mass Financl		
MIT	11.12	11.99
MIG	10.32	11.13
MID	12.84	13.84
MCD	13.96	15.05
MFD	18.26	19.69
MFB	11.51	12.41
MMB	7.79	8.19
MFH	6.45	6.95
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	18.65	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	10.85	11.38
Capit	16.33	17.07
Equ Bd	8.50	8.85
Gvt Fd	1.00	NL
Inst Fd	1.00	NL
Hi Inc	7.88	8.21
Muni	7.62	7.94
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Spl Val	10.02	10.44
Mid AM	5.68	6.21
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	9.72	10.62
MSB Fd	15.77	NL
Mut Ben	8.82	9.64
MIF Fd	7.32	7.91
MIF Gth	4.61	4.98
Mutual of Omaha		
Amer	10.07	10.54
Grwth	4.24	4.61
Incom	8.09	8.79
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Tx Fre	11.04	12.00
Mut Shr	40.02	NL
Nat Avia	32.68	NL
Nat Ind	13.87	NL
Nat Securities		
Balan	8.94	9.64
Bond	3.45	3.72
Divid	4.64	5.00
Grwth	6.03	6.50
Prefd	5.76	6.21
Incom	5.41	5.83
Stock	9.00	9.70
Tax Ex	9.10	9.68
NELife Fund		
Equit	17.51	19.03
Grwth	11.65	12.66
Incom	10.16	11.04
Ret Eq	17.29	18.40
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm		
Enrgy	19.83	NL
Guard	31.20	NL
Librty	3.86	NL
Manht	3.37	NL
Partn	15.46	NL
Schus	12.43	NL
New Wld	11.44	NL
Newt Gt	14.80	NL
Newt Inc	7.21	NL
Nichols	13.33	NL
Nomura	7.90	8.49
Noreast	18.80	NL
NY Vent	16.65	18.20
Nuveen	7.48	8.04
Omega	14.21	14.33
One Wm	15.66	NL
Oppenheimer Fd		
Oppen	8.40	9.18
Hi Yld	18.57	19.97
Inc Bos	7.88	7.74
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	21.34	23.32
Specl	16.53	18.07
Tx Fre	7.47	NL
AIM	16.30	17.81
Time	11.52	12.59
OTC Sec	24.18	26.28
Param M	9.44	10.32
Penn Sq	7.17	NL
Penn Mu	5.59	NL
Philo	9.26	10.12
Phoe Cap	9.94	10.86
Phoen Fd	8.85	9.67
Pilgrim Grp		
Pilg Fd	13.46	14.51
Mag C	3.83	4.13
Mag In	7.20	7.76
Pioneer Fund		
Fund	16.80	18.36
II Inc	10.06	10.99
Pion Inv	15.73	NL
Pilgrin	12.88	14.08
Piltrnd	11.80	12.90
Price Funds		
Grwth	11.13	NL
Incom	9.09	NL
N Era	17.56	NL
N Horiz	12.15	NL
Prime	10.00	NL
Tx Fre	8.70	NL
Pro Fund	7.65	NL
Pro Inc	7.90	NL
Pru SIP	11.74	12.83
Putnam Funds		
Conv	12.73	13.97
Div Dv	1.00	NL
Int Eq	13.42	14.89
Georg	12.46	13.62
Grwth	11.07	12.10
Hi Yld	14.28	15.31
Incom	5.64	6.05
Invest	7.43	8.12
Optn	12.63	13.80
Tax Ex	18.57	19.50
Vista	14.00	15.30
Voyag	12.22	13.36
Rainbw	3.88	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	6.62	NL
Safec Eqt	10.22	11.17
Safec Gth	13.78	15.06
StP Cap	11.06	11.77
StP Gth	10.99	11.69
Scudder Funds		
Csh Inv	1.00	NL
Com St	12.38	NL
Devel	10.63	NL
Intl Fd	16.40	NL
Man R	9.93	NL
MMB	7.95	NL
Specl	37.97	NL
Security Funds		
Bond	7.97	8.20
Equty	5.67	6.20
Invest	8.50	9.29
Ultra	13.58	14.84
Selected Funds		
Am Shs	6.54	NL
Spl Shs	14.58	NL
Sentinel Group		
Apex	3.33	3.64
Balan	6.91	7.55
Com S	11.73	12.82
Grwth	10.20	11.15
Sequoia	21.43	NL
Sentry	16.86	18.33
Shearson Funds		
Apprs	30.42	33.25
Incom	16.08	17.57
Invest	13.17	14.39
ShearDv	1.00	NL
Sierra Gt	12.55	NL
Sherm D	7.67	NL
Sigma Funds		
Capit	11.96	13.07
Invest	10.20	11.15
Trust	8.42	9.20
Vent	10.04	10.97
SB Eqty	12.49	13.15
SB I&Gr	13.62	14.34
SoGen In	14.06	14.74
Sw Invs	8.36	9.04
SwInInc	4.30	4.65
Sover In	12.49	13.15
State Bond Grp		
Com St	4.89	5.34
Divers	4.89	5.34
Progrs	5.55	6.07
StFrm Gt	8.30	NL
StFrm Bl	10.98	NL
St Street	unavail	
Steadman Funds		
Am Ind	2.95	NL
Assoc	.90	NL
Invest	1.34	NL
Ocean	8.40	NL
Stein Roe Fds		
Balan	18.58	NL
Csh Rs	1.00	NL
Cap Op	15.68	NL
Stock	15.65	NL
Strat Gth	18.37	NL
Survey	12.61	13.78
Tax Mgd	16.42	17.95
Tmpl Gt	6.56	7.17
Tmpl W	14.67	16.03
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	8.09	8.79
Trns Inv	8.03	8.73
Trav Eq	14.88	16.26
Tudr Hd	7.93	NL
TwnC Gt	8.48	NL
TwnC Sel	10.95	NL
USAA Gt	8.91	NL
USAA Inc	9.07	NL
Uni Accu	4.58	NL
Unif Mut	9.23	NL
Uni Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp		
Broad	10.92	11.77
Nat Inv	7.24	7.91
U Cap	17.22	18.57
Un Inc	10.08	10.87
United Funds		
Accm	7.30	7.98
Bond	4.98	5.44
Con Gr	10.37	11.11
Con Inc	8.71	9.52
Hi Inc	13.05	14.26
Incom	8.61	9.41
Muni	7.15	7.45
Scien	7.85	8.58
Vang	8.06	8.81
Utd Svcs	5.91	NL
Value Line Fd		
Cash	1.00	NL
Fund	12.91	13.24
Incom	6.29	6.45
Lev Gt	14.52	14.89
Spl Sit	8.26	8.47
Vance Sanders		
Incom	10.12	11.06
Invest	6.81	7.44
Comm	7.21	7.88
Specl	12.91	14.11
Vanguard Group		
Explr	18.21	NL
Fl Idx	14.67	NL
Ivest	9.86	NL
Morg	8.78	NL
W HiYd	9.70	NL
W Shrt	14.75	NL
W Itrm	11.61	NL
W Long	10.45	NL
Wellsl	10.13	NL
Welltn	8.92	NL
West IG	7.15	NL
Wst HY	8.78	NL
Wh MM	1.00	NL
Wndsr	9.31	NL
Varied	unavail	
WallSt G	7.66	8.37
Weln Eq	22.97	NL
Wisc Inc	3.45	NL
Wood Struthers		
deVeg	39.78	NL
Neuw	19.06	NL
Pine	11.18	NL

هكذا من الأصل

…ommodities: Measures Cause Controversy

(Continued from Page 9)
…ate Agriculture Commit-
…it set a dangerous example.
…the precedent that some-
…did not participate can
…benefits. "It could cut par-
…in set-aside programs in …

…Hinebaugh, director of
…earch for Acli International
…ity Services Inc., said he
…uring a report on the fu-
…arket for days while await-
ing government announcements of programs to help farm prices.

"No one knows what to do because they don't know what the government will do," Mr. Hinebaugh said. "The government doesn't even know what it will do. They're making up the rules as they go along."

He said the government is trying to manipulate grain prices at artificially high levels, and that such actions would be considered criminal if an individual broker or investor did the same.

"What they're doing now in terms of grain prices is inflationary," he said. "I've given up trying to forecast market prices because I can't forecast what the government is going to do."

While the CCC said it would make direct purchases of as much as 4 million metric tons of grains if necessary, actually doing so would overburden already strained storage capacity at private warehouses and elevators. Since the government does not own its own storage facilities, it would have to pay prime rental rates for space.

Furthermore, Mr. Hinebaugh said, the trigger prices under which grain can be released from the reserve is sharply higher than cash prices now. The week before the embargo was announced corn prices were an average $2.37 to $2.40 per bushel. But the release price for grain in the reserve program is $2.63 per bushel. If prices rise to $3.05 a bushel, government loans against the grain are called in and farmers are forced to sell their crop.

"It's definitely a bullish signal [for grain prices]," said Tom Carpenter, grain analyst for Cargill Investor Services. "You're just isolating more grain in the reserve and in the long term it's friendly."

White house talk of possible credit controls and soaring interest rates to slow inflation could also mean higher expenses for farmers. The cost of holding inventories rises with interest rates, and farmers may be forced to absorb the cost of storage and financing unless they sell crops at prevailing and lower market prices.

On the Chicago Board

Shoring up farm prices and fighting inflation do not mix, said Melvin Woell, a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest U.S. farm association. As for the embargo, "If all it's going to be is grain against guns, it's a pretty inadequate policy," Mr. Woell said. "We don't see a lot of other people being volunteered to fight the war with the Russians. It's pretty lonely out here, and it's damn costly."

Meanwhile, grain prices on the Chicago Board of Trade made slight gains, while soybean futures were sharply lower. Wheat for March delivery gained 3¼ cents per bushel, while corn gained 1 cent per bushel and soybeans fell 6¾ cents per bushel.

Live cattle futures for April delivery gained 1.74 cents per pound, while live hogs gained 0.57 cent per pound and March delivery pork bellies (uncured bacon) gained 0.80 cent per pound.

Metals for the most part were lower, with only platinum making a significant $36-per-ounce gain on the week. Gold futures for the spot contract fell $32.50 an ounce, while silver dropped $2.40 an ounce. Copper futures suffered a major loss of $14.30 cents for the week as speculative interest dried up in light of poor fundamental factors in the market.

Gains in coffee futures outdistanced other "soft" commodities. March coffee rose 9.69 cents per pound, while sugar futures gained only .46 cent per pound in March contracts. Cocoa futures were 0.05 cent higher while cotton futures fell 6.33 cents per pound in the spot contract.

Orange juice futures, influenced by a freeze in Florida, rose dramatically in anticipation of reduced supplies. The March delivery contract, which represents the old crop, gained 13.65 cents per pound while the new crop represented by the January, 1981, contract leaped 15.5 cents higher for the week.

World production of cocoa beans is expected to reach record levels this year, but chocolate prices at grocery stores will not drop, the Agriculture Department said Friday. Its latest estimate put the 1979-80 cocoa bean harvest at 1,603,000 metric tons, up 7.2 percent from the 1,495,000 produced last year. It also was higher than the USDA's previous forecast, on Oct. 17, of 1,586,000 metric tons.

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 9)
…of the mid-1970s "has
…at they are not irresponsi-
…ward looking."
…what they don't want is to
…with only the bad risks," he
…explaining the reluctance to
…a major role as a direct

…way to allay such fears, he
…id, is for the major lenders
…mercial banks, the World
…d the International Mone-
…nd and OPEC — to lend on
…inated basis and thereby
…e risk. If need be, he added,
…or industrialized countries
…in the operation by guaran-
…portion of a loan.
…a guarantee, he explained,
…allow borrowers seeking ac-
…markets, where there is
…be all this excess liquidity,
…the actual cash.
…Taylor did not quarrel with
…ns that his idea would en-
…mind-boggling" coordination
…lenders, but he was confi-
…it it could be done, calling it
…t opportunity for investment
…"

Confidential Data

…menting on the political
…ms, Mr. Taylor noted that
…proposals for co-financing
…mercial banks and the IMF
…ance-of-payments loans never
…the ground because the IMF
…able to divulge the confi-
…financial information it
…d to the commercial banks.
…Mr. Taylor and Tony Con-
…managing director of the
…U.K. merchant banking sub-
…believe that many countries
…ow allow the IMF to share
…data with the banks. "The
…bility of information on a
…y basis has changed enor-
…y over the last five years," Mr.
…r said. "Think of the Peruvian
…ation base. Think of where
…come from and to on Po-

…wever, Mr. Taylor believes
…the worst of the financing
…h will come in 1981 rather
…this year. He said that the
…wide trend to more conserva-
…conomic policies will play a
…relieving international finan-
…ssures this year.
…that's only going to buy a
…amount of time, it's not
…to make the problem go
…. . . The political and social
…es that could develop if [the
…ping countries] aren't enabled
…sue at least some reasonable
…growth could become over-
…ing," he warned.

Volume Down

…volume of new business so
…is year, as reported in this
…last week, is down about 40
…t based on data supplied by
…an Guaranty Trust. However,
…gures reported were global
…ing totals including foreign
…Eurobond issues. Syndicated
…ans for the first two months
…year amounted to $6.5 bil-
lion, down from $12.5 billion a year earlier — a drop of 48 percent. However, Morgan currently estimates that its two-month total for this year will be revised upward to $7.1 billion, which would put the decline from a year ago at 43 percent.

Of the business currently being syndicated, the most talked about is the $250-million operation for Brazil's Petrobras. The 10-year maturity is longer than most bankers thought possible, and the margin of ⅞ percent for five years and 1 percent over Libor for the final five years is lower.

Bankers insist that the terms should not be regarded as indicative of Brazil borrowing terms, because Petrobras is the nation's premier credit. It does not tap the market often, and has enormous collateral business it can offer to friendly banks. Front-end fees Petrobras is paying include a management fee of ¼ percent and a commitment fee of a half percent.

But however bankers explain it — and there is always a special reason at hand — the fact is that there is only scant evidence of borrowing conditions hardening, due to the fact that the market remains very liquid. Bankers also report a wider number of participants as a result of OPEC countries spreading their deposits among a larger number of banks.

Unattractive Conditions

This is partly the result of the U.S. freeze on Iranian deposits, as well as U.S. banks underbidding for deposits. Measures taken by the Federal Reserve last year make it unattractive to bring Eurodollars back to the United States, and exposure levels make it unattractive for U.S. banks to significantly increase international lending.

SIP, a subsidiary of Italy's state communications agency and guaranteed by STET, is borrowing $60 million at terms that are little changed from what Italy was paying last year. The lead managers are providing $30 million for 10 years at a margin of ⅜ percent over Libor. Another $30 million is being syndicated for seven years at a margin of half a point over Libor for the first three years and ⅝ percent over thereafter. SIP is paying a commitment fee of ⅛ percent, and participation fees range up to ⅜ percent.

Denmark, which reportedly has been unable to agree with Morgan Guaranty on terms for a new operation, is said to have given the mandate to a consortium of Danish banks which is currently trying to organize a $250-million, eight-year club deal carrying a spread of half a point over Libor throughout.

Also awaited are the terms on the $1.5 billion that Belgium will be raising. Bankers report that maturity — of seven to eight years — is not a problem. But Belgium is reportedly insisting on having a margin containing "an element" of ⅜ percent over Libor and then rising to ½ percent. Last year Belgium borrowed $1 billion for eight years paying ⅜ percent for four years and ½ percent for the final four.

Many U.S. corporate deals are said to be coming, as treasurers rush to assure themselves of cash in the event that Washington imposes credit restrictions. Pennsylvania Power & Light is in the market for $100 million for two years, offering a low margin of ⅜ percent over Libor and a commitment fee of ⅛ percent. Puget Sound is seeking $50 million for two years offering half a point over Libor.

Comalco of Australia is seeking $20 million for 12 years, offering half a point over Libor for the first two years, ⅝ percent for the next eight and ¾ percent over Libor for the final two years.

Spain's Eurovias has arranged a six-year loan of 50 million Deutsche marks carrying a spread of 1¼ percent over Libor for the first four years, during which time the loan is not guaranteed. The margin slips to ¾ percent over Libor for the final two years, when it will be guaranteed.

The loan for the Korean Exchange Bank reportedly will be increased from $300 million to at least $450 million and possibly $500 million. The Koreans are said to have evoked some hostility among banks by twisting arms to get heavy support for the loan. Indonesia reportedly is seeking $200 to $300 million.

Dollar Bonds Up in Europe

(Continued from Page 9)

ket in the last few weeks, some bankers were predicting that the offering would be difficult to place. In premarket trading, the issue was quoted at a 1½-to-2 point discount from issue price.

Prices of sterling-denominated Eurobonds fell about 3 points. Citicorp's £50-million, 10-year issue bearing a coupon of 13½ percent, which was floated at par in January, ended last week at 90 offered to yield 15.53 percent.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended March 5
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	13.86 %
Industrials, long term	13.78 %
Industrials, medium term	14.47 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	14.43 %
French franc, long term	13.85 %
Unit of acc., long term	10.56 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended March 7
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	956.6	648.1	308.5
Eurocl.	2,581.7	2,282.6	299.1



Associated Press

Johnny Miller, leading after 3 rounds of the Inverrary Golf Classic, watches his chip from a low spot off the 17th green.

Hill in 2d Place

Miller Leading Inverrary By 2 Shots After 54 Holes

LAUDERHILL, Fla., March 9 (UPI) — Johnny Miller yesterday blitzed the back nine with five birdies and shot 6-under-par 66 to burst into a two-shot lead after three rounds of the Inverrary Golf Classic.

Miller, who has not won since 1976 after winning 17 events in the first seven years of his career, made the turn in a 1-under-par 35. But then he birdied five of his next six holes, settling for par only on the par-3 12th.

Miller's round gave him a three-round total of 12-under-par 204, two shots better than the second-round leader, Mike Hill, who salvaged a round of 70 by sinking a 20-foot putt for par on the final hole.

Andy North shot a 67 to put him three strokes off the pace at 207. Tied at 8-under-par 208 were Bill Rogers, Larry Nelson and Doug Tewell. Rogers shot 66, Nelson had a 68 and Tewell came up with a 69.

Miller, once known for his rounds in the low 60s, has finished out of the top 60 on the money list the last two years but had made a promising start this year, making the cut in all three appearances.

Hill bogeyed the par-4 seventh and made the turn at 1-over-par 37, but then went on a birdie binge of his own. The 12th-year pro birdied the 12th, 15th and 17th holes to play himself back into the chase.

North said that scores dropped because of the lack of a wind.

The most spectacular hole of the day was played by Bruce Lietzke, who rammed a 1-iron shot into the cup on the fly from 230 yards away on the 496-yard 11th hole for a double-eagle 2. Lietzke shot 68 for the day and was at 5-under par 211 going into the final round.

In the second round on Friday, Hill shot a 67 and Danny Edwards carded a 71 to take over seocnd place.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	53	15	.779	—
Philadelphia	50	18	.735	3
New York	35	35	.500	19
Washington	32	36	.471	21
New Jersey	30	41	.423	24½
Central Division				
Atlanta	43	27	.614	—
Houston	35	36	.493	8½
San Antonio	33	36	.478	9½
Indiana	31	39	.443	12
Cleveland	28	43	.394	15½
Detroit	16	54	.229	27
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	42	29	.592	—
Milwaukee	41	31	.569	1½
Denver	26	45	.366	16
Chicago	24	46	.343	17½
Utah	22	51	.301	21
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	50	20	.714	—
Seattle	50	21	.704	½
Phoenix	46	24	.657	4
San Diego	33	38	.465	17½
Portland	32	38	.457	18
Golden State	21	50	.296	29½

Saturday's Results

Milwaukee 105, Golden State 80 (Bridgeman 23, Winters 16; Abernethy 16, Smith 11).

Seattle 104, Denver 97 (Williams 23, Shelton 18; Issel 21, Wilkerson 18).

San Diego 113, Utah 98 (Free 38, Walton 22; Dantley 18, Williams 15).

New York 116, Detroit 104 (R. Williams 28, Knight 25; Tyler 25, Long 25, Money 19).

Atlanta 97, Houston 79 (Drew 25, Johnson 16; Reid 25, Pautz 17).

Friday's Results

Boston 111, Philadelphia 92 (Bird 27, Maxwell 20; Erving 36, Hollins 14).

Cleveland 111, Kansas City 104 (Mitchell 22, Ford 17; Birdsong 27, Wedman 25).

Phoenix 110, Utah 94 (W. Davis 24, Westphal 24, Adams 14, Buse 14; Furlw 19, Dantley 17, B. Davis 17).

New York 118, San Antonio 112 (Knight 33, Cartwright 22; Gervin 40, Shumate 18).

Atlanta 99, Indiana 94 (Roundfield 23, E. Johnson 20; M. Johnson 15, McGinnis 15, Davis 14, Edwards 14).

Houston 111, New Jersey 110 (Malone 37, Paultz 20; Newlin 37, Lucas 22).

Los Angeles 101, Chicago 99 (Abdul-Jabbar 31, Wilkes 28; Gilmore 20, May 16, Mack 16).

Portland 113, Denver 104 (Natt 29, R. Brewer 26; English 28, Issel 24).

Washington 106, Detroit 105 (Ballard 25, Hayes 25, Grevey 17; Long 27, Kelser 24).

3 Paths to U.S. College Hockey Success

By Tom Burke

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT) — The champions of the three major U.S. college hockey leagues, all veteran teams, reached their prominence from very different directions.

Boston College rebounded this year from a poor season and 11th place in Division I of the Eastern College Athletic Conference to dominate the East en route to its best season.

North Dakota repeated as the McNaughton Cup winner, outdistancing the balanced Western League.

Northern Michigan moved up from third-place in the Central League to finish with a 29-5 record. Along the way, Coach Rick Comley scrapped his traditional straight-ahead style in favor of the weaving patterns of the Swedish national team.

"We needed a system, so I read some books and put it in during preseason," he explained. "It doesn't have quite as much movement in the neutral zone as the U.S. Olympic team did.

Comley also agreed that having to learn a totally new approach was one way for his six fourth-year men to avoid boredom in the senior slump.

North Dakota, with seven upperclassmen back for Gino Gasparini's second year as coach, had another problem: The Sioux lost Dave Christian to the U.S. Olympic team and Kevin Maxwell to the Canadian squad.

With Mark Taylor and Doug Small scoring 61 goals, a third of the team's total, the Sioux adopted a less aggressive, more defensive posture than a year ago. Their penalty minutes declined from 703 to 533 in league play.

Boston College was determined not to repeat the embarrassment of last season, when the Eagles relied too heavily on Joe Mullen and the team missed the playoffs.

With a senior center, Bill Army, enjoying an excellent campaign as scoring leader, not one Boston College player broke the East's top 15 in point scoring, but 10 skaters had collected between 20 and 41 points before the season finale against Northeastern.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	43	7	15	101	274	194
NY Rangers	31	26	9	71	252	235
NY Islanders	31	27	9	71	227	217
Atlanta	29	24	11	69	223	207
Washington	21	35	10	52	215	247
Smythe Division						
Chicago	30	21	16	76	193	196
St. Louis	28	27	11	67	213	217
Vancouver	21	33	12	54	209	238
Edmonton	20	36	12	52	245	280
Colorado	17	38	10	44	199	248
Winnipeg	15	42	10	40	176	278
WALES CONFERENCE						
Adams Division						
Buffalo	40	17	10	90	252	173
Boston	39	18	9	87	257	194
Minnesota	29	22	14	72	259	212
Toronto	30	31	5	65	255	267
Quebec	22	34	9	53	194	233
Norris Division						
Montreal	39	20	8	86	263	203
Los Angeles	26	32	10	62	255	277
Pittsburgh	24	30	12	60	209	246
Hartford	23	29	12	58	242	248
Detroit	23	32	10	56	220	230

Saturday's Results

Washington 9, Hartford 5 (Sirois 2 (11), Gustafsson 2 (16), Picard (10), Leiftonen (9), Hangsleben (9), Gartner 2 (29); Johnson (8), Stoughton (42), Rogers (33), Ley (4), Rogers (34)).

Boston 5, New York Islanders 3 (McNab (30), Secord (20), Lalonde (6), Middleton (31), Milbury (9); Sutter (11), Trottier (35), Tonelli (13)).

Pittsburgh 5, Edmonton 4 (Libett (12), Hughes (15), Kindrachuk (14), Lonsberry (14), Kehoe (22); Chipperfield (18), MacDonald (40), Gretzky (39), Hamilton (3)).

Toronto 3, Quebec 2 (Saganiuk (19), Palement (25), Valve (18); Leduc (19), Goulet (17)).

Detroit 2, St. Louis 2 (Thompson (26), Mahovlich (13); Federko (30), Sutter (20)).

Montreal 5, New York Rangers 2 (Chartraw 2 (5), Lambert (16), Larouche (44), Tremblay (10); Greschner (18), Dusuay (22)).

Philadelphia 6, Minnesota 2 (Propp (28), Linseman (16), Bridgeman (14), Clarke (10), Holmgren (22), Leach (41); Christoff (1), Eaves (12)).

Chicago 3, Los Angeles 3 (Mulvey (22), Lysiak (21), Higgins (12); Dionne 2 (48), Simmer (48)).

Friday's Results

Chicago 4, Colorado 2 (Lysiak (20), Preston (26), Lecuyer (3), Mulvey (31); Quenneville (6), Pierce (16)).

Atlanta 9, Vancouver 3 (Vail (24), Rautakallio (4), Nilsson (39), Houston, McMillan 2 (14), Chouinard 2 (28), Lever (26); Smyl 3 (28)).

Italian Ski Coach Quits

MILAN, March 9 (AP) — Franco Arrigoni, one of the coaches of the Italian men's Alpine ski team, has resigned following controversies triggered by the poor showing of Italian athletes at the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y.

More Sports On Page 13

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Renewed contracts of Dave Frost, Dave Schuler and Bob Ferris, pitchers, Tom Donohue, catcher, and Dickie Thon, second baseman. Signed Steve Eddy, pitcher, Brian Harper, catcher, and John Harris, first baseman.

SEATTLE MARINERS—Signed Shane Rawley and Dan O'Brien, pitchers, and Joe Simpson and Rodney Craig, outfielders.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Renewed contracts of Dave Stieb, Butch Edge and Paul Mirabella, pitchers, Ernie Whitt and Pat Kelly, catchers, J.J. Cannon, outfielder, and Alfredo Griffin, shortstop.

National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Announced that Brian Asselstine, outfielder, agreed to contract terms.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Named Tom Cecchini defensive line coach.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Jessie Green, wide receiver, to a series of three one-year contracts.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BOSTON BRUINS—Recalled Yves Belanger goaltender, from Binghamton of the American Hockey League.

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Returned Gord MacGuigan, center, to Indianapolis of the Central Hockey League.

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	N.Y. Close
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		
	20	5	30	a	a	b	b	49¾
	25	12	24	3	26½	3	26¼	49¾
	30	45	19½	14	19¾	5	21⅛	49¾
	35	28	14⅝	17	16¼	20	18½	49¾
	40	75	9¾	42	12¾	34	15	49¾
	45	686	5⅛	343	9	20	11⅛	49¾
	50	1790	2⅝	593	6⅝	102	9⅛	49¾
	60	b	b	756	3½	158	5¾	49¾
	20	20	1-16	67	¾	38	1⅞	17¼
	35	22	9-16	59	2 1-16	19	3⅛	34¾
	40	542	1-16	194	11-16	6	1 5-16	34¾
	45	a	a	5	3-16	b	b	34¾
	20	1	22	b	b	b	b	25¾
	25	a	a	3	18½	b	b	25¾
	30	18	13	14	13¾	b	b	25¾
	35	24	8	21	10⅝	b	b	25¾
	20	2	5⅝	25	7½	11	8½	25¾
	25	168	1½	212	4	35	5⅛	25¾
	30	b	b	155	2⅛	148	3⅛	25¾
	35	b	b	139	15-16	116	2⅛	25¾
	30	18	2⅝	47	3⅝	a	a	32¾
	35	112	1-16	110	1	a	a	32¾
	40	a	a	10	3-16	4	⅝	32¾
	25	13	⅝	15	1¾	24	2⅛	24¼
	30	a	a	24	¼	11	7-16	24¼
	20	10	⅜	65	2⅛	10	2⅝	20⅝
	25	a	a	3	½	56	1½	20⅝
	15	a	a	54	4½	b	b	18½
	20	682	7-16	652	1⅝	38	2 7-16	18½
	25	15	1-16	281	½	103	1⅛	18½
	35	260	4⅝	67	7⅝	3	9	38¾
	35	606	¼	179	1⅝	125	2⅝	38¾
	40	1509	1⅛	316	4½	43	6⅛	38¾
	40	1427	1¾	232	3½	67	4⅞	38¾
	45	908	¼	294	2½	88	4⅛	38¾
	45	327	6⅞	80	6⅝	6	7⅝	38¾
	35	69	½	25	2 13-16	14	3¼	34
	40	178	1-16	120	1	1	1¼	34
	45	a	a	75	⅝	5	15-16	34
	30	26	1	68	2⅞	26	4⅛	30⅝
	35	20	⅛	61	1⅛	31	2	30⅝
	40	a	a	30	5-16	3	⅜	30⅝
	50	12	27	5	28½	18	30	76¼
	60	181	16⅞	93	19	95	21	76¼
	70	1251	7⅛	371	11	55	15¼	76¼
	80	b	b	906	6⅞	61	9⅛	76¼
	90	b	b	136	3⅛	13	5⅞	76¼
		— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		
	25	a	a	11	6⅞	b	b	30¾
	30	217	2	3	3½	12	4½	30¾
	30	361	⅞	60	1½	4	1 15-16	30¾
	35	171	7-16	118	1 5-16	10	2⅛	30¾
	35	340	4⅝	21	4½	40	4⅞	30¾
	40	25	1-16	18	9-16	a	a	30¾
	40	19	8⅞	a	a	3	9	30¾
	20	1	15½	b	b	b	b	33⅝
	25	215	10	13	11¾	b	b	33⅝
	30	1299	6	220	7⅞	3	9¼	33⅝
	35	6800	3⅝	720	5⅛	150	6½	33⅝
	40	b	b	572	3⅛	75	4½	33⅝
	30	73	⅜	20	1	10	1¾	26¼
	35	25	1-16	70	½	a	a	26¼
	25	84	4⅜	16	1⅝	17	2	23⅝
	30	118	1-16	48	5-16	50	13-16	23⅝
	60	179	10	13	13⅛	b	b	68⅞
	70	214	3⅝	107	6⅛	20	8	68⅞
	80	290	⅜	155	3	5	5¼	68⅞
	90	82	⅛	37	1⅛	12	2⅝	68⅞
	15	28	⅛	a	a	10	⅛	12⅝
	50	6	22	4	23	b	b	70⅝
	60	344	13	28	16¼	a	a	70⅝
	70	667	4⅛	55	8⅝	30	10½	70⅝
	80	496	1⅛	145	4⅝	13	6½	70⅝
	35	a	a	13	10	b	b	43
	40	186	4⅛	20	5⅞	2	7	43
	45	156	1 7-16	33	3⅝	2	4⅝	43
	50	3	¼	32	1½	20	2⅝	43
	35	108	2 7-16	43	4	175	5⅛	35⅝
	40	516	⅝	209	1 15-16	96	2⅝	35⅝
	45	238	⅛	67	⅝	53	1⅛	35⅝
	10	a	a	10	2⅛	10	2⅜	11⅝
	15	31	⅛	39	½	7	13-16	11⅝

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Fst Ch	20	1	1-16	3	3-16	4	5-16	11⅝
Goodyr	10	a	a	47	2⅛	34	2⅝	11
Goodyr	15	273	1-16	537	5-16	438	⅜	11
Greyhd	10	22	6⅛	a	a	a	a	16½
Greyhd	15	438	1 9-16	139	2 7-16	115	3	16½
Greyhd	20	389	¼	175	13-16	137	1 5-16	16½
Gulf O	25	31	22⅝	b	b	b	b	46⅝
Gulf O	30	571	17¼	17	19¼	25	20	46⅝
Gulf O	35	424	13¼	52	15	114	15⅝	46⅝
Gulf O	40	713	8⅞	189	12¼	183	12½	46⅝
Gulf O	45	912	5½	407	8½	77	10¾	46⅝
Gulf O	50	4305	3½	738	6⅛	397	7⅝	46⅝
H F C	15	a	a	34	1⅝	17	1¾	14¾
H F C	20	25	1-16	28	3-16	10	7-16	14¾
Lilly	50	127	1⅞	68	3⅞	7	5⅞	48¼
Lilly	60	294	1-16	62	13-16	11	1⅝	48¼
Merrll	15	36	6⅝	33	7¼	b	b	21⅛
Merrll	20	755	2⅜	261	3⅝	43	4⅝	21⅛
Merrll	25	1054	11-16	411	1 15-16	502	2⅝	21⅛
MesaPt	40	a	a	5	27½	b	b	64¼
MesaPt	45	2	21½	15	23	b	b	64¼
MesaPt	50	162	15¼	37	18½	1	22¼	64¼
MesaPt p	50	36	3-16	96	1⅜	15	1⅝	64¼
MesaPt	60	1215	7½	113	11⅞	76	14⅛	64¼
MesaPt p	60	1184	1 15-16	108	3⅝	81	4⅝	64¼
MesaPt	70	1329	3½	367	6⅛	24	9½	64¼
MesaPt p	70	851	7	42	8⅛	15	8½	64¼
MesaPo	70	73	31⅛	4	32½	b	b	64¼
MesaPo p	70	a	a	2	⅜	b	b	64¼
MesaPo	80	4	20⅛	b	b	b	b	64¼
Motrla	45	10	9⅛	a	a	b	b	54½
Motrla	50	72	5½	6	8⅛	2	10	54½
Motrla	60	121	1 5-16	3	3½	2	5⅛	54½
Phelps	25	4	15¼	5	16	b	b	39⅝
Phelps	30	33	10	43	12	a	a	39⅝
Phelps	35	53	6⅛	49	8⅝	a	a	39⅝
Phelps	40	293	3	79	5⅛	84	7¼	39⅝
Phelps	45	170	1¼	38	3⅛	1	5½	39⅝
Phelps	50	45	9-16	14	1 11-16	18	3⅛	39⅝
Pitney	20	305	12⅞	a	a	b	b	32½
Pitney	25	385	8	a	a	b	b	32½
Pitney	30	70	3	37	4⅛	a	a	32½
Pitney	35	47	13-16	93	1¾	a	a	32½
Proc G	70	121	15-16	27	2⅜	9	4⅛	66
Proc G	80	22	1-16	6	11-16	2	1½	66
Rite A	25	3	11-16	b	b	b	b	22⅜
Rite A	30	1	1-16	b	b	2	⅜	22⅜
T R W	40	20	4⅞	12	6	2	7	43⅛
T R W	45	30	1⅝	19	3⅛	a	a	43⅛
T R W	50	8	½	119	1 13-16	20	3	43⅛
Tandy	20	4	14⅛	10	14⅝	b	b	33⅞
Tandy	25	8	9⅛	6	10	b	b	33⅞
Tandy	30	630	5	121	6½	16	7	33⅞
Tandy	35	631	2	216	3⅛	36	4⅛	33⅞
Texaco	25	138	13⅛	32	13⅞	24	14⅛	36⅞
Texaco	30	748	8	199	9⅛	101	10⅛	36⅞
Texaco	35	1185	4⅛	483	6⅛	563	7⅛	36⅞
Texaco	40	2844	2 7-16	766	4½	442	5⅛	36⅞
U Carb	40	135	2	73	3⅛	12	5	40
U Carb	45	226	9-16	40	1⅞	11	2 9-16	40
U Carb	50	186	1-16	72	⅝	5	1⅛	40
U S St	15	19	3⅞	17	4½	8	4⅝	18¼
U S St	20	233	⅜	141	1½	78	2 1-16	18¼
U S St	25	509	1-16	49	9-16	48	⅞	18¼
Wrn Lm	15	a	a	1	4⅝	b	b	18¼
Wrn Lm	20	176	9-16	33	1 5-16	148	2 1-16	18¼
Wrn Lm	25	27	1-16	52	⅝	b	b	18¼
Westng	15	10	6⅞	13	7⅛	b	b	21⅛
Westng p	15	20	1-16	10	¼	b	b	21⅛
Westng	20	210	2 9-16	183	3⅛	56	4½	21⅛
Westng p	20	615	½	129	15-16	99	1¼	21⅛
Westng	25	804	⅜	319	1 5-16	150	2	21⅛
Westng p	25	1268	3⅝	45	3⅞	220	3⅝	21⅛
Westng	30	318	1-16	287	½	49	⅞	21⅛
Westng p	30	4	8	2	8⅛	2	8¼	21⅛
		— May —		— Aug —		— Nov —		
A M F	10	a	a	a	a	1	3¼	12⅞
A M F	15	125	⅜	31	¾	a	a	12⅞
A M F	20	5	1-16	5	3-16	5	5-16	12⅞
A S A	25	11	23⅞	a	a	b	b	46½
A S A p	25	24	1-16	a	a	b	b	46½
A S A	30	56	17⅛	10	19	b	b	46½
A S A p	30	44	⅛	45	½	b	b	46½
A S A	35	48	13½	32	15⅛	b	b	46½

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
A S A p	35	109	5-16	176	¾	b	b	46½
A S A	40	74	9⅛	50	11½	54	13¼	46½
A S A p	40	640	1⅞	93	2⅝	31	2⅞	46½
A S A	45	487	6⅛	41	8⅝	24	10	46½
A S A p	45	541	2 13-16	144	4⅛	117	4½	46½
A S A	50	2290	3⅞	282	6⅛	304	7½	46½
A S A p	50	735	5¼	82	6⅞	123	7½	
Avnet	20	35	8⅞	a	a	b	b	28
Avnet	25	122	4	7	5¼	a	a	28
Avnet	30	217	1⅜	17	3	7	4⅛	28
Avnet	35	26	9-16	a	a	a	a	28
Bally	25	752	5⅛	160	7	63	8	27½
Bally	30	3353	2⅜	605	4½	183	5⅛	27½
Bally	35	2491	1 3-16	731	2⅝	193	3⅜	27½
Bally	40	1184	½	349	1½	b	b	27½
Bally	45	637	3-16	b	b	b	b	27½
Caterp	50	236	2⅛	2	3⅝	4	5½	49⅝
Caterp	55	105	⅝	793	1 13-16	18	3	49⅝
Caterp	60	78	⅛	a	a	a	a	49⅝
Con Ed	20	5	1⅛	8	1 13-16	1	2⅛	20
Con Ed	25	a	a	a	a	22	⅜	20
Dr Pep	10	35	2⅝	11	3⅛	25	3⅛	11⅞
Dr Pep	15	234	⅛	60	1⅛	32	1⅜	11⅞
Dr Pep	20	6	⅛	a	a	8	⅜	11⅞
El Pas	15	5	9½	a	a	b	b	23⅛
El Pas	20	76	4⅞	21	6	b	b	23⅛
El Pas	25	676	2⅛	78	3⅝	102	4⅛	23⅛
El Pas	30	679	⅝	107	1⅝	67	2½	23⅛
Grace	35	99	6⅛	1	7	b	b	39⅝
Grace	40	62	2½	10	4⅝	4	5¼	39⅝
Grace	45	169	⅞	25	2¼	18	3⅛	39⅝
LaPac	19⅝	5	5⅛	a	a	b	b	24⅛
LaPac	24⅛	44	2 7-16	7	3¼	b	b	24⅛
LaPac	29⅝	34	⅜	5	1⅝	b	b	24⅛
La Pac	20	8	5	8	5⅝	b	b	24⅛
La Pac	25	274	1 9-16	74	2 13-16	2	4	24⅛
La Pac	30	79	⅝	2	1⅛	22	11-16	24⅛
La Pac	35	a	a	a	a	4	1½	24⅛
MGIC	20	159	2½	54	3½	32	4½	19⅝
MGIC	25	340	⅞	25	2 1-16	133	3	19⅝
MGIC	30	268	7-16	55	1⅛	12	1⅜	19⅝
MGIC	35	72	⅛	b	b	b	b	19⅝
MGIC	40	340	1-16	b	b	b	b	19⅝
N Dist	25	14	4	8	5	1	5⅛	27⅛
N Dist	30	146	1 5-16	39	2⅝	27	3½	27⅛
N Dist	35	10	5-16	2	11-16	24	1⅜	27⅛
N Semi	25	36	10½	a	a	b	b	34½
N Semi	30	59	6⅛	a	a	b	b	34½
N Semi	35	28	3⅜	a	a	20	7¼	34½
N Semi	40	117	1 13-16	a	a	14	5¼	34½
N Semi	45	50	11-16	30	2	10	3⅛	34½
Nort S	10	a	a	10	3⅛	2	3⅝	12⅝
Nort S	15	250	¼	116	11-16	126	1 1-16	12⅝
Penney	25	7	7-16	5	15-16	10	1½	21
PhilPt	40	39	14½	a	a	b	b	53⅛
PhilPt	45	212	10⅛	7	11⅞	b	b	53⅛
PhilPt	50	282	6⅝	52	8⅝	a	a	53⅛
PhilPt	55	469	3½	1144	5½	8	7⅛	53⅛
PhilPt	60	166	2⅛	135	3⅝	25	5⅛	53⅛
PhilPt	70	70	9-16	28	1⅜	a	a	53⅛
Searle	15	235	6½	64	7¼	b	b	20⅝
Searle	20	574	2 15-16	52	4⅛	174	4⅝	20⅝
Searle	25	572	1 3-16	135	2 5-16	172	3	20⅝
SimPat	10	220	7-16	77	¾	97	1 1-16	8⅝
SimPat	15	17	1-16	a	a	a	a	8⅝
Sterlg	15	a	a	40	5⅛	31	5⅝	18⅞
Sterlg	20	380	1⅛	81	2¼	11	3⅛	18⅞
Tenneo	35	835	3⅝	53	5½	b	b	36⅞
Tenneo	40	701	1⅜	239	3⅛	16	4½	36⅞
Tenneo	45	828	⅜	398	1⅛	69	2⅝	36⅞
Tenneo	50	18	3-16	29	⅞	90	1⅜	36⅞
Tiger	20	16	2¼	a	a	a	a	20⅞
Tiger	25	90	⅜	55	1⅛	a	a	20⅞
Tesco	25	316	2⅝	69	4½	52	6	23⅞
Tesco	30	308	1⅛	99	2⅝	151	3⅜	23⅞
Tesco	35	377	7-16	146	1⅛	19	2½	23⅞
Zenith	10	94	½	102	1 1-16	128	1½	9⅝
Zenith	15	100	1-16	a	a	a	a	9⅝

Total volume 171,980. Open interest 1,434,717. a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

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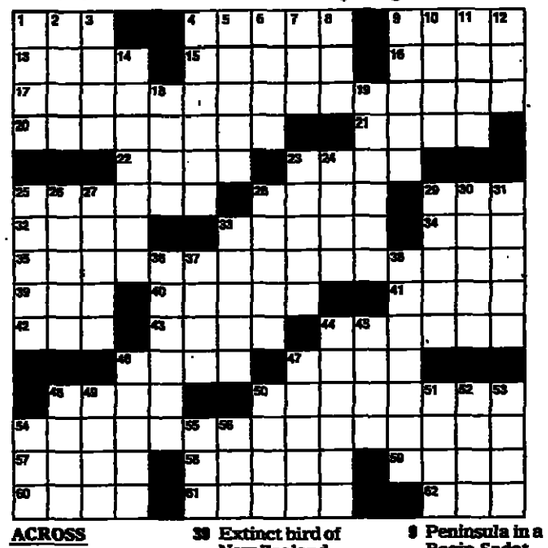
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "My ——— Sal"
4 Titles in Eastern churches
9 "Out, damned ———!"
13 Book of the Bible
15 American portrait painter
16 Island in the Hebrides
17 Crutch of a sort
20 Ida in a G. & S. operetta
21 Beams of light
22 Risqué
23 Puccini heroine
25 Conflict
28 South American rodent
29 Square root of four
32 Legumes
33 Languished
34 Tear or Torn
35 James Bond, e.g.
38 Extinct bird of New Zealand
40 Author of "The Cocktail Party"
41 Flimsy fabric
42 Slip a cog
43 Like the cosmos
44 Lessened
46 Subordinate
47 Mine deposits
48 Graf ———
50 Stop signs
54 Give up
57 Hands-up time
58 More desperate
59 "Those ——— the days"
60 Hardy heroine
61 Wing-shaped
62 Turf

DOWN

1 Pant
2 U.S. citizen
3 Sites
4 *Each*
5 First name in flag making
6 Buzzards and Hudson
7 Vestment
8 Salt, in Paris
9 Peninsula in a Begin-Sadat treaty
10 Slow
11 There are two in 11
12 Use a shuttle
14 Start of something new
18 Can. military arm
19 Fleet of warships
23 Painter of "Girl with a Parrot"
24 Bakery worker
25 Foam
26 Luciano Pavarotti, e.g.
27 Detection device
28 Swivel
29 Delight
30 Flinch
31 Chose
33 Self-assurance
36 Evaluate
37 Garbed
38 Pulitzer Prize author of "In This Our Life"
44 Channel of communication
45 "——— the Clock"
46 Untold ages
47 Earthy color
48 Word with tree or horn
49 Golf instructors
50 Other, in Toledo
51 Is in the red
52 He took a bow during a fire
53 Coaster
54 Explosive
55 Highest peak in Crete
56 Nothing

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

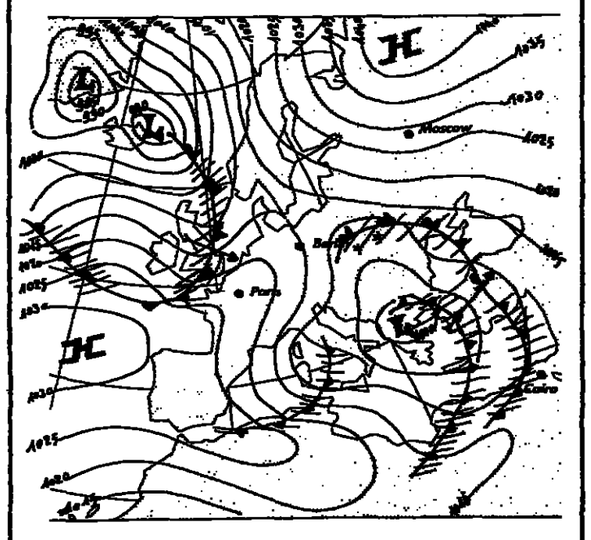
C	R	I	B		S	O	N	I	C		S	P	O	T
O	G	M	A		Q	U	I	V	A		T	E	N	O
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O	R	S	O	N		H	E	S	I	N		T	H	E
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J	E	T	T	E	D		N	E	W	H	A	V	E	N
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Y	E	T	O		C	A	P	E	S		I	N	T	O
A	M	E	N		T	W	E	E	D		S	E	E	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	61	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Foggy	MIAMI	25	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	46	Overcast	MILAN	5	41	Foggy
ATHENS	13	55	Stormy	MONTREAL	−4	25	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Foggy	MOSCOW	−6	21	Foggy
BELGRADE	8	46	Foggy	MUNICH	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	3	37	Rain	NEW YORK	6	43	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	46	Foggy	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCHAREST	3	37	Foggy	OSLO	2	36	Snow
BUDAPEST	7	45	Foggy	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	2	36	Snow
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Foggy	ROME	14	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	9	48	Foggy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	−1	30	Snow
EDINBURGH	8	46	Overcast	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy	TOKYO	6	43	Rain
GENEVA	7	45	Overcast	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−4	25	Fair	VIENNA	5	41	Overcast
HOUSTON	25	77	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Foggy
ISTANBUL	11	52	Showers	WASHINGTON	11	52	Fair
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	13	55	Fair				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Vigil for Jupiter Craft Generates An Awful Lot of Traffic in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 9 (AP) — A nightlong vigil by thousands of persons and a reception committee for a spaceship from Jupiter turned into a huge traffic jam early yesterday when space visitors failed to show up at a farm 75 east of Rio.

Police estimated that about 50,000 people gathered at a farm in Casimiro de Abreu, after Edilcio Barbosa, an area rancher, announced on television that a flying saucer would land there at 3:20 yesterday morning.

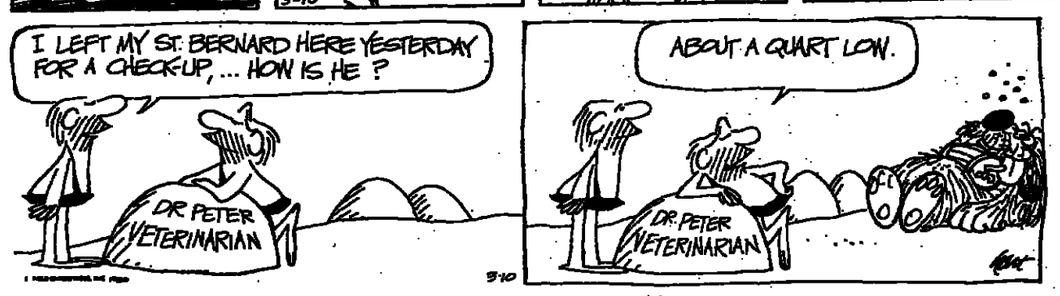
The committee was to present the Jovians with an encyclopedia "featuring the most complete information about our planet;" instead, it will be given to the town library.

About 350 state and federal highway patrolmen were mobilized to maintain order. After the vigil broke up, one official said, many people voiced frustration and anger — "but nothing really happened. What we had was a big traffic jam." He said that about 4,000 cars, buses and trucks from several Brazilian states had poured into Casimiro de Abreu, a town of 6,000 inhabitants.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



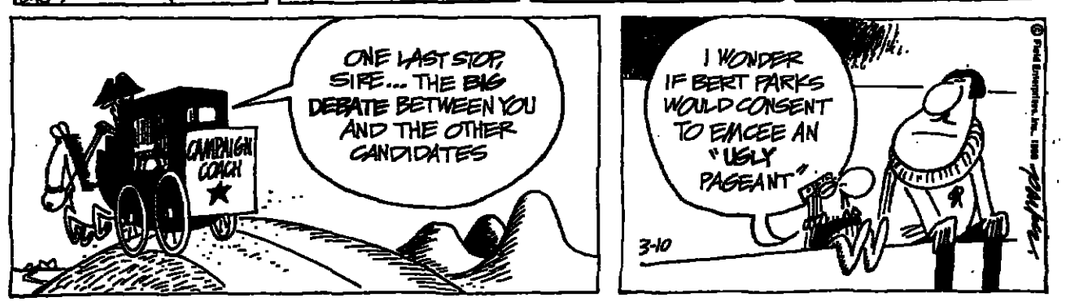
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EXIDO

SNUKK

MODCEY

REBARL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: COVEY DUCHY AWHILE TEACUP
Answer: What the gum tycoon did to his staff— CHEWED THEM OUT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'S ALMOST SPRING, JOEY. THIS IS JUST SOME WINTER LEFTOVERS THAT GOD IS SHAKIN' OUT."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

PRIVATE PRACTICES

By Linda Wolfe. Simon & Schuster. 317 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THEY are brothers, Sydney and Ben Zauber, and doctors. They share a private practice on Park Avenue in Manhattan, and are both associated with the same department of obstetrics and gynecology at a New York hospital. Sydney, the older brother and his mother's favorite, is the clever one, perhaps brilliant, a darling of the research foundations. He has developed a foolproof birth-control pill that is being tested on various islands in the Caribbean. Ben is the sad one, who has a "love affair with sleep." He has developed a taste for Nembutal. While Sydney is always going off to deliver a lecture or to be chairman of a medical conference, Ben stays home and sticks, as it were, to his stirrups: "There was so much about himself that he disliked that the fact of being evaluated by others alarmed him."

Most of Linda Wolfe's first novel is written from Ben's point of view. It is a tricky business, and Wolfe — the author of a highly regarded book on adultery, "Playing Around," and a contributing editor to New York magazine — handles it well. It is tricky because Ben is a man of only partial self-awareness; he is defined by his relations with his brother, and those relations are sick. It is just as difficult to sympathize with the masochistic partner in a sadomasochistic relationship as it is to sympathize with the sadistic partner. What we care for in Ben is the possibility that he might change himself. What he changes into is appalling.

Sydney, of course, is heading for a fall. He will be punished for his disdain, for his ambition, for his bullying of his brother and his staff and his patients, and for his sexual humiliation of his wife, Claudia. His birth-control pill is foolproof, all right; the trouble is that those women who stop using it and then become pregnant tend to deliver deformed babies. As the world turns on Sydney, things seem to be looking up for Ben, who enters into an affair with Naomi. Naomi is divorced, the mother of a small boy, a writer for a newsmagazine and, in her carelessness and her "need to be needed," something of a bohemian spirit. Ben gives up Nembutal for Naomi; we are permitted to hope for the best.

Wolfe, however, is a tough and angry customer. When a foundation cuts off Sydney's financing, he goes in for heavy doses of barbiturates. When Claudia, herself pregnant and fearful of Sydney's violence, leaves him, he increases the dosage; the perfectionist, never having experienced a mistake, can't afford one. Ben, meanwhile, finds that he is obsessed with Claudia; her New England beauty makes Naomi l a slob. Sydney, no longer care for himself, moves in w Dependencies are reversed- is transferred from one br the other, a kind of plague.

Sydney's disintegration — opened letters, the unpaid b insurance forms he refuses, the candy wrappers and th sion glut and the pill-popp awful to watch and impo turn away from, as if trapped in slow motion, speed, in a fatal accident o of vengeance. Sydney's ance at the hospital turns ach.

There will also be at murder, and perhaps two.

As a novel about brothe vate Practices" is the sort mare all brothers have and deny; I've been there, aga will. As a novel about medi an assault on the emotions of sharp popping sounds; W obviously been in the o room and in hysterics; she perb reporter reporting what we don't want to he novel about sadomasochis more ambitious than I have ed and more disturbing; it say on domination, on the and abuse of power.

Sydney and Ben, after a in a sea of needy women these women need? Assum expertise, a scientist and The erotic is also there: lover, the keeper of secr knowledgeable touch, the knife, a redeemer. Accor Wolfe, these needy women relation to obstetric and gi gic medicine as Ben stands ney. Their passivity is fri Not the marriage, not the not the school, not the as the penitentiary, but the where we go naked and a the most personal of our tions, and the hospital is an farm. We are punished neediness. Ben turns to "Who are you to ask for without pain?"

As one would expect in novel, there is some awkw — the promiscuous adverb, "tremulous," too many smiles on Sydney's face. A s like "It would make him str petually to attain addition cease from anxiety" should been reconsidered. But the also many graces, a symmet narrative power, an unflinch and an appetite for com ideas. The adjective I am for is "auspicious."

John Leonard is on the sta New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert

THE world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, added another leaf to his laurel wreath by winning the elite Interpolis International Tournament in Tilburg, the Netherlands, with a 7½-3½ score.

His countryman Grandmaster Oleg Romanishin made a surprisingly strong showing in capturing second prize with 7-4, ahead of the world championship candidate Lajos Portisch, who scored 6½-4½, and Grandmaster Gyula Sax, 6-5, both of Hungary.

Final Standings

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Karpov	4	0	7	7½
Romanishin	4	1	6	7
Portisch	2	1	7	6½
Sax	3	2	6	6
Larsen	4	4	3	5½
Spassky	1	2	6	5½
Timman	2	3	5	5½
Sosonko	1	3	5	5½
Hort	2	3	5	5
Hübner	2	3	5	5
Kavalek	2	3	3	4½
Smyslov	1	7	3	3½

A tough test for Karpov was his encounter with Grandmaster Genna Sosonko of the Netherlands, one of the world's leading authorities on the dragon variation of the Sicilian defense. In a position in which each attacked the other's king, the champion found an unusual way to secure his and won a difficult battle.

After the fine defensive move, 10 . . . P-KR4, recent experience has shown that the attempt to force the kingside breakthrough with 11 0-0-0, N-K4; 12 B-N3, R-B1; 13 P-N4, PxP; 14 P-R5 does not have a good chance to succeed. Moreover, the preparatory 13 B-R6 can be sharply met by 13 . . . BxB; 14 QxB, RxN; 15 PxR, Q-R4; 16 P-N4, QxBP; 17 K-N1, P-R4; 18 PxP, P-R5!

Therefore, Karpov took the alternative of readying a central breakthrough with 13 B-N5, R-B4; 14 KR-K1, refusing, for the sake of economy, to spend a tempo on the routine 14 K-N1. Giving up both bishops for Sosonko's knights, he drove ahead with 18 P-K5, the point being that 18 . . . PxP; 19 PxP, BxKP?; 20 RxB, RxR; 21 N-B3, R-K3; 22 QxB, QxQ; 23 RxQ, P-R3; 24 R-B7 would have produced a winning end game for White. Here, 19 . . . RxP?; 20 N-B3, RxR; 21 NxR, BxN; 22 PxB, Q-R4; 23 QxB would also not have been sufficient for Black.

Sosonko's holding firm with 18 . . . B-N2 left Karpov with only a slight advantage that he derived from 19 P-K6, B-B1; 20 PxPch, RxP; 21 N-K6, B/1xN; 22 RxB.

On 22 . . . Q-R4, it would have been dubious to play 23 RxNP, K-R2; 24 R-K6, BxN; 25 QxB, QxQ; 26 PxQ, since White's wea would have been difficult the ending.

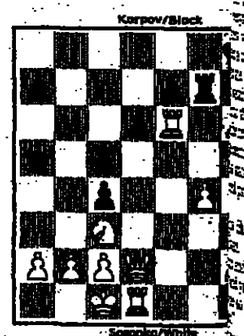
After Karpov's 23 Q-K3 ko should have tried 23 . . . and, if 24 N-K4?!, speculat exchange sacrifice 24 . . . QxP!; 25 NxR, Q K-Q2, PxN. Instead, he gave Karpov doubled p 23 . . . BxN?!; 24 PxB, that they would do a goo protecting the White king.

On 24 . . . QxRP; 25 was the Black king that posed; thus 25 . . . K-R K6, R/4-B4; 27 R-N5, RPxR, R-N2; 29 K-Q2! the decisive threat of 30 R-

With 26 Q-K4, Karpov ened 27 Q-R8ch, followed and after 26 . . . Q-R3; 2 the defense with 27 . . . would have met instant by 28 RxR!, QxQ; 29 R-B8

Sosonko could not a RxR by 28 . . . PxR? be 29 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 30 Q After 28 . . . RxR; 29 R could not retreat with 29 N2 because of 30 Q-B5ch, Q-K6ch, R-B2; 32 R-KB5.

After 29 . . . P-Q4; 30 sonko, two pawns down under attack, gave up.



Position after 22 . . .

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Black Karpov	White Sosonko	Black Karpov
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 B/5-K3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	16 B-N5
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 P-KR4
4 NxP	N-KB3	18 P-K5
5 N-QB3	P-KR3	19 PxPch
6 B-K2	P-KN3	20 N-K4
7 B-K3	B-N2	21 P-B3
8 Q-Q2	0-0	22 Q-Q2
9 B-QB4	N-B3	23 BxNch
10 P-KR4	N-K4	24 PxB
11 0-0-0	N-N5	25 Q-Q3
12 B-N3	B-B1	26 R-K1
13 P-N4	PxP	27 Q-K4
14 P-R5	P-N4	28 Q-R8ch
15 P-B4	N-N5	29 R-K7

Resigns

Hanni Wenzel Clinches Cup

ini, Pelen Win lalom Races in zechoslovakia

From Agency Dispatches

SMOKOVEC, Czechoslo- March 9 — Daniela Zini of won her first World Cup of the season, finishing ths of a second in front Wenzel of Liechtenstein, yesterday won the overall failed to finish yester- om, won by Perrine Pelen and also held in the ovak Tatra mountains, but champion for the second three years when Marie- Nadig of Switzerland, the woman with a chance of over- an assault on the , failed to clear the third sharp pop- first heat. Zini clocked the best time ll, first run with 44.21 seconds. second run she was second 08 seconds but had a win- ing total of 1 minute 27.29 sec- after the first heat, Wenzel ished best time in the second ind was Erika Hess of Swit- hida Patrakeeva of the So- sion, who placed second in nt slalom at Waterville Val- , finished fourth. anne Moser-Proell failed to the second leg of the

Women's Slalom Saturday
Pelen, France, 1:27.07.
e Serrat, France, 1:27.14.
McKinney, U.S., 1:27.51.
ser, Austria, 1:28.22.
Wenzel, W. Germany, 1:28.26.
Zini, Italy, 1:28.42.
ieri, Italy, 1:28.83.
rie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:29.65.
ickova, Czechoslovakia 1:29.91.

Sunday
1:27.29
Hess, Switzerland, 1:27.68
da Patrakeeva, Soviet Union, 1:28.40
1:28.75
ney, 1:29.09
n Cooper, U.S., 1:29.25
Maria Quaria, Italy, 1:29.54
lo Giordani, Italy, 1:29.35
Genlechner, 1:29.88

World Cup Standings
Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 202.
187.
Epple, West Germany, 177.
193.
Hanni, U.S., 96

In yesterday's race at Vysoke Tatry, Pelen won in a total time of 1:27.07.

Fabienne Serrat, her French teammate, was runnerup by only seven hundredths of a second. One of the big surprises was Tamara McKinney, an American who vaulted from fifth place in the opening heat to finish third with the combined time of 1:27.51.

Thick fog made yesterday's competition a "phantom race" in which the spectators could only see the shadows race by.

The race started some 1½ hours behind schedule for a number of reasons. The competitors did not arrive in the area until midnight and had to be put up under difficult conditions.

When they were taken to the slalom slope in the morning, officials and some skiers protested the course, and the gates had to be reset three times.



United Press International
Daniela Zini of Italy en route to a World Cup slalom victory.

Wenzel Captures Giant Slalom, Dashing Stenmark's Cup Hopes

OBERSTAUFEN, West Germany, March 9 (UPI) — Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein won the giant slalom ski race here yesterday to put the World Cup crown virtually *beyond the reach of Ingemar Stenmark.*

Wenzel's victory took him to the top of the standings with 198 points, three points ahead of Stenmark.

For Stenmark, who spent two days in bed with a bad cold before the race, this was his second defeat in three giant slaloms after a two-year unbeaten run. Wenzel, whose sister Hanni already has won the women's World Cup, said after the race that he only needed a sixth placing in one of the remaining two slaloms and two giant slaloms to win the men's Cup.

Wenzel's aggregate time for the two runs of 2 minutes 14.83 seconds, was just under three tenths of a second faster than Jacques Lecthy of Switzerland, who posted the fastest opening heat.

Stenmark, who led the World Cup standings before the race but was unable to add to his total, skied true to form, producing easily the fastest second heat. He was in ninth *place after the first run but climbed* up six places on the strength of his second heat to take third place with 2:15.50.

Stenmark said after the race that he was convinced Wenzel would win the World Cup. World Cup rules prevent Stenmark from counting any more giant slalom victories toward his points total this season. He can collect only five more points in the slalom, a hitch that enables Wenzel to take the World Cup with a sixth placing.

"Wenzel will win it now," Stenmark said. "I have no chance. He deserves it."

Luethy, who looked like a probable winner after his first-run blitz down the 1,300-meter course, said he was content with his placing. But the 20-year-old Swiss said that the 48-gate course, with a vertical drop of 320 meters, was too short for his liking.

"The course was good and fast, but too short," he said. "I like the hill here because you get a steep race."

Anton Steiner of Austria placed fourth, followed by Jarle Halsnes of Norway, who gained a surprising third spot in the first run.

Only the slalom and combined titles remain undecided. Stenmark has a safe hold on the giant slalom championship and Peter Mueller of Switzerland already has won the downhill title.

Men's Giant Slalom
1. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:14.93.
2. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland, 2:15.12.
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:15.58.
4. Anton Steiner, Austria, 2:15.67.
5. Jarle Halsnes, Norway 2:15.78.
6. Josi Gaspoz, Switzerland, 2:16.49.
7. Hans Enn, Austria, 2:16.73.
8. Bohumil Zeman, Czechoslovakia 2:16.98.
9. Christian Orlainsky, Austria, 2:17.27.
10. Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:17.56.

World Cup Standings
1. Wenzel, 198.
2. Stenmark, 195.
3. Steiner, 130.
4. Phil Mahre, 125.
5. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 114.
6. Luethy, 114.
7. Herbert Plank, Italy, 91.
8. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 87.
9. Ken Read, Canada, 79.
9. Hans Enn, Austria, 79.

Smart, Young and Rich

w Owner of Mets Raises Team Spirit

By Joseph Durso

ETERSBURG, Fla., March) — Not everybody on the ork Mets knew who he was, y all detected a certain com- g quality in the man in the hirt, who watched batting from behind the cage. He d Wilpon, the new president Mets and the central figure in up that last month bought n for a record price of $21.1

meet a guy like Wilpon," d Craig Swan, the No. 1 on the team and the No. 2 eniority, "and you figure he smart to be so young and that money."

was still hoping today to rge share of the money from management in a five-year , which the 43-year-old Wil- s called his first order of on the field level. But aile, Swan and the 45 other spring training were getting st looks at Wilpon.

months of mystery and eks of publicity about the the first reviews were cau- favorable.

mains to be seen if this is a ," commented Elliott Mad- ho also has played for the Tigers, the old Washington , Texas Rangers, New York s and Baltimore Orioles. spring, you come here with ological uplift. But you do impression that these peo- ing spent $21 million, are to do something to help the

e things mean a lot to the whether there's carpeting clubhouse, whether you take flights. Well, they've already eeting in the clubhouse here, er room in Shea Stadium is decorated and maybe we'll e charter flights.

onal things mean a great o. The past managements ertain verbal promises to me, ve to hope that maybe the ners will be more receptive ing the promises. I never to ask for more money, but do it now. I was brought s an outfielder, but now talking about switching me base."

aused, weighed the general f expectation against the e realities, and concluded: e's more enthusiasm by the w. But it remains to be seen e change in owners will be ed at this level."

the last survivor of the itching staff once led by eaver, Jerry Koosman and

hibition Baseball

Saturday's Games
7, Detroit 6 (11 innings)
Reds 2, Cleveland 1

Jon Matlack, joined the Mets from the minor leagues late in 1973 when the team was roaring from last place to the National League pennant. Since then, the Mets have seen their talent traded and their attendance eroded to last season's record low of 788,000.

Now the 29-year-old right-hander from Arizona State University ranks as the prime asset of the corporation. The old management nearly traded him in December, but the deal was vetoed in deference to the new management, which is now trying to write the $2.5 million contract that will keep Swan from becoming a free agent.

"Consequently," Swan agreed, "I had a great personal stake in the sale of the team. If the old owners hadn't sold, I probably would have been traded or become a free agent. So I followed the transaction all winter in the newspapers.

"I didn't think a new management necessarily meant a new deal for the team. However, I met Wilpon a couple of times since I took over, and I got the impression that he wanted to do anything to bring a winning team back to New York. The first impression you get is that he's a Met fan. And, it would be something big to start at the bottom and then win.

"Would we have to see them spend big to prove their faith? Well, money is part of it. Under the old management, it seemed that a Tom Seaver or a Rusty Staub, or any guy trying to renegotiate his contract or become a 10-year-man, whenever he got that kind of power, he was suddenly gone. Unless you took what they were offering, you were traded.

"Now, the guys are excited. They feel that, if you do the job, you'll get rewarded."

Washington Defeated By Nevada-Las Vegas

LAS VEGAS, March 9 (UPI) — Michael Johnson scored 23 points, including 15 in the first half, and grabbed 14 rebounds Friday to lead the University of Nevada-Las Vegas to a 93-73 victory over the University of Washington in the opening round of the National Invitation Tournament.

Johnson's 15 opening-half points sparked the Rebels to a 49-30 halftime lead. The Huskies, who finished their season with an 18-10 record, never got closer than 18 points in the second half and UNLV boosted its lead to 31 points, 86-55, with 4:30 remaining before the UNLV coach, Jerry Tarkanian, removed his starters.

St. John's Ousted By Purdue From NCAA Tourney

By Malcolm Moran

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 9 (NYT) — Despite a second-half rally that cut an 18-point deficit to 6 points in fewer than two and a half minutes, St. John's was eliminated from the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament yesterday with an 87-72 loss to Purdue in the second round of the Mideast regionals on the Boilermakers' campus.

The Boilermakers, with a 20-9 record, go on to the Mideast semifinal at Lexington, Ky., Thursday while the Redmen ended their season with a record of 24-5, a year after they came within 2 points of reaching the Final Four.

It was no surprise that the Boilermakers, playing in their home Mackey Arena, won the inside game, led by Joe Barry Carroll, their 7-foot-1-inch center, who scored 36 points. The surprise was that for about 6 minutes in the second half, with Wayne McKoy, the 6-8 St. John's junior in serious foul trouble, Purdue could hardly move the ball past midcourt.

St. John's ran off a 14-2 streak, led by Bernard Rencher's two steals and Curtis Redding's 8 points, and *suddenly the Purdue lead was down* to 6 points with more than 8 minutes to go.

But then, with McKoy little more than an innocent bystander with the burden of four fouls, the Boilermakers found Carroll inside, Purdue was able to build a convincing lead, and even before the end, the crowd was chanting, "Go Purdue, beat I.U.". The fans meant Indiana, the Boilermakers' Big Ten Conference foe and their anticipated next opponent.

Duke 52, Penn 42

Duke, overcoming slow-down tactics by Penn, got 19 points from Mike Gminski to defeat the Quakers. The Blue Devils outscored Penn, 13-2, in an eight-minute period late in the game.

Maryland 86, Tennessee 75

In the Eastern regionals, at Greensboro, N.C., Greg Manning scored 28 points, including 22 in the second half, to lead Maryland.

Iowa 77, North Carolina St. 64

Vince Brookins led a second-half charge for Iowa. Brookins, a backup forward, scored 17 points in the second half.

Missouri 87, Notre Dame 84

In the Midwest regionals at Lincoln, Neb., sophomore forward Mark Dressler, who did not start his first game for Missouri this season until Feb. 20, scored six of his 32 points in the overtime period to give the Big Eight champion Tigers a shocking victory over Notre Dame. Dressler hit 12 of 15 shots from the field to hand Notre Dame coach Digger Phelps his first opening-round NCAA loss in eight tries.

Louisville 71, Kansas State 69

Tony Branch hit his only basket of the game — a 12-foot, off-balance one-hander — with two seconds left in overtime to give Louisville a berth in the regional playoff next week with a victory over Kansas State.

Lamar 81, Oregon State 77

In the Western regionals, at Ogden, Utah, Mike Olliver and B.B. Davis each scored 18 points in leading Lamar to a stunning upset of Oregon State.

Clemson 71, Brigham Young 66

Clemson used 24 points from Billy Williams to topple Brigham Young and gain a berth in the Western regional finals.

Iona 84, Holy Cross 78

On Friday, Guards Glenn Vickers and Kevin Hamilton combined for 41 points to help Iona over Holy Cross. "I think we may have celebrated a little too early," Valvano said after his club became the winningest team in the nation by picking up No. 29. "We may have been looking ahead to Georgetown but we'll have to play better if we're going to beat them."

Villanova 77, Marquette 59

Rory Sparrow and John Pinone combined for 45 points, including 27 in a second-half rally, to lift Villanova. The Wildcats broke open a tight game with a 21-4 run over a seven-minute period late in the game.

Florida State 94, Toledo 91

Rodney Arnold's 29 points and Murray Brown's decisive jumper with less than two minutes left brought Florida State (22-8) from behind.

Virginia Tech 89, W. Kentucky 85

A 22-point second-half performance by Dale Solomon sparked Virginia Tech. Dexter Reid clinched the victory with four consecutive free throws in overtime.

Alcorn St. 70, S. Alabama 62

Alcorn warmed up on the first-half shooting of Reginald Black and went on to win its 27th straight game.

Texas A&M 55, Bradley 53

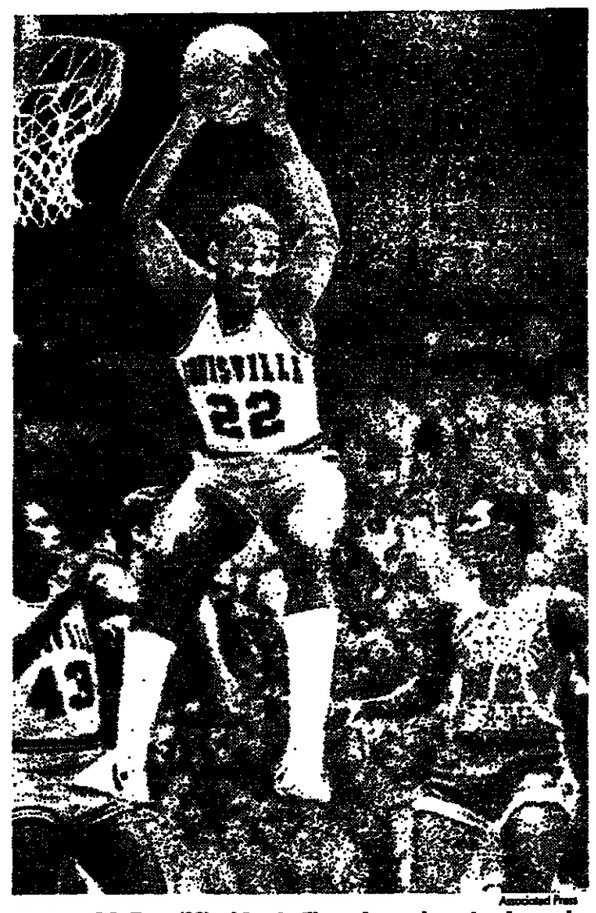
David Goff stole the ball with five seconds to play, was fouled with one second left and then made two free throws to give A&M its triumph.

UCLA 89, Old Dominion 74

Kiki Vandewege scored 34 points for UCLA. The Bruins, fourth-place finishers in the Pac-10, grabbed a 36-28 halftime lead and never trailed in the second half.

Ariz. St. 99, Loyola-Marymt. 71

Sam Williams and Kurt Nimphius led a balanced Arizona State scoring attack with 13 points apiece as the Sun Devils breezed into today's game against Ohio State with a victory over Loyola-Marymount.



Associated Press
Rodney McCray (22) of Louisville grabs a rebound as he works between Derek Smith (43) and Tyrone Adams of Kansas State.

Argentina Beats U.S. In Davis Cup Tennis

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, March 9 — Guillermo Vilas upset John McEnroe, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, today to enable Argentina to eliminate the defending champion United States in the American Zone finals of Davis Cup tennis.

Vilas' victory gave Argentina an unbeatable 3-1 lead with only one singles match left to play.

McEnroe, who came into the 1980 American Zone finals without having lost as much as a set in three years of Davis Cup play, lost his two singles matches this time. McEnroe, the current U.S. Open champion, was beaten by Jose Luis Clerc in a marathon match that ended yesterday.

Argentina's victory is one of the most staggering upsets in the history of the Davis Cup, which the United States has won 26 times, including last year. Argentina has never captured the trophy.

But this was the second time that Argentina has eliminated the United States from the Davis Cup competition. Argentina beat the Americans in 1977 in zone finals that also were played on the clay courts of the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club.

The U.S. team last year beat Argentina, 4-1, in Memphis to take the zone final and go on to win the Davis Cup.

McEnroe, who had been expected to win two points for the United States, played inconsistently throughout the three-day tournament, but his frequent errors in *front of two difficult rivals led him* to defeat.

Today the 21-year-old American's strong point had been a powerful serve, which Vilas only occasionally managed to handle.

But McEnroe, trailing 15-30 in the final set, flubbed an easy lob from an out-of-position Vilas into the net, giving the Argentine what turned out to be an insurmountable lead.

Vilas, who beat Brian Gottfried in the first match, mixed an array of passing shots and lobs to keep McEnroe away from the net.

The Argentine, who is a master of clay-court play, kept control of the match, playing long, tiring volleys as more than 5,000 fans cheered him on.

Tony Trabert, the captain of the U.S. team, said of McEnroe: "He's disappointed of course. The four-setter with Clerc and this one with Vilas were both tremendous matches and long ones too. You can't play in this kind of heat very long."

A bright sun beat down on the court all three days of the finals, in which McEnroe played approximately 16 hours of tennis.

"It's tough staying out there that long and then losing," Trabert said. "McEnroe doesn't play as well yet on clay courts as he does on faster surfaces."

Australia Advances

Meanwhile, Australia completed a 3-1 victory over New Zealand in the Eastern Zone Davis Cup final today in Brisbane, where Phil Dent defeated Chris Lewis, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. The second singles between John Alexander and Russell Simpson was called off because of rain.

Dent figured in all three Australian points. He defeated Onny Parun, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, in one singles match and teamed with Alexander in beating Lewis and Simpson, 6-2, 8-6, 9-7, in the doubles.

In Valencia, Spain, Uli Pinner and Rolf Gehring won their singles matches today to give West Germany a 3-2 victory over Spain and qualify the Germans for the Davis Cup European Zone A semifinal against Sweden.

Cross-Country Title Won By U.S. Runner in Paris

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, March 9 (IHT) — Overtaking two old friends in the final 150 yards of a 7¼-mile race, lightly regarded Craig Virgin of the United States won the men's world cross-country championship here today.

Second was Hans Juergen Orthmann of West Germany and third was Nick Rose of England, "two guys I go back a long way with," Virgin said later. The 24-year-old runner, the U.S. record-holder in the 10,000 meters, competes frequently on the European circuit during summers, with indifferent success.

"I've been working very hard with no good results yet," Virgin said before correcting himself and changing the "yet" to "until today." Asked the inevitable question whether he considered the cross-country race today to be his Olympics, he replied, "I hope not."

In two earlier races, Grete Waitz of Norway easily won her third consecutive women's world championship and Jorge Garcia, an 18-year-old Spaniard, won the juniors championship. The women's race was about 3 miles long around the *Longchamp race course and the* juniors' about 4½ miles.

Waitz dominated the field, taking the lead quickly and finishing in 14 minutes 45 seconds, about 150 yards ahead of Irina Bondartsuk of the Soviet Union.

Third and fourth were two other Russians, Elen Sipatova and Giana Romanova, with Jan Merrill of the United States fifth. The Russians won the team title handily, with England second, the United States third and Norway fourth.

The Russians also won the team title in the juniors' race, with the United States second and Spain third. The highest American finishers were Edward Eyestone, third, and Thomas Downs, fifth. Downs did not like the fast, grassy track, which he said was soft before the jumps and along the rail, but many other runners disagreed.

Among them was Virgin, who kept shaking his head after his victory, as much in disbelief as in tiredness. "I didn't believe it until they hung the medal around my neck," he said in the victory circle. His winning time was 37 minutes 1 second and a hundredth of a second.

Hardly Surprising

Slightly more than a second behind him was Orthmann, with Rose 3 more seconds back. An established runner, Rose surprised nobody by taking the lead early in the race. He was moving well and seemed strong, 40 yards in front of Orthmann, until the final lap.

"In the last kilometer," Virgin recalled, "I suddenly realized who was ahead of me. Orthmann is a guy I've run against a lot and we're pretty friendly but Nick is really an old friend.

"The first time I ran against him was in 1974 at the NCAA championships when I was at Illinois and he was at Western Kentucky. I beat him then too. We're good friends and neither likes to lose to the other."

Virgin said he was surprised how easily he passed the two leaders in the final sprint. "I didn't really plan the race," he explained. "I knew I had to use my experience, play it smart and trust my instincts.

"I tried to tell the American team that before the race, that you cannot think about the race but have to use your instincts. It worked out pretty well for me."

Whether the others heeded Virgin's advice or not, the Americans finished third in team standings, behind England and Belgium.

Soviet Pair Pulls Out Of Skate Competition

DORTMUND, West Germany, March 9 (Reuters) — Irina Rodnina of the Soviet Union, the overwhelming favorite to win the world figure skating pairs title with her partner-husband here this week, will not take part because of injury, organizers said today.

Rodnina fell while training in Moscow 10 days ago and an injury to her left shoulder has not healed. The withdrawal of Rodnina, 30, and Alexander Saitsev deprives Rodnina of the chance to win her 11th world figure skating pairs title.

More Sports On Page 11

Red Smith

Fan's Letter on How to Win Ball Games Sitting Down

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT) — Herbert Shultz is a gentleman, trout fisherman and fan of the St. Louis Cardinals since childhood. Whether his heart leaps up when he beholds a rainbow in the sky is a personal matter between him and Mr. Wordsworth, but his hackles rise and juices flow when he *beholds a dateline like St. Petersburg, Fla.*, in the sports section, because it reminds him that people named Keith Hernandez, Garry Templeton and Ted Simmons are preparing for a new baseball season. So he writes:

"We had a visitation here in Kingston lately from my cousin, William S. Shultz, the lovable but terrible-tempered Red Sox fan. It was old home week and everything was very happy for a while. Then we made the mistakes, during the swallowing of a couple of martinis, of telling him how my son Herb Jr. and I [*the Cardinal fans*] were personally responsible for the Cards taking the Sox in the 1967 Series.

"You'd think a fully-grown adult like this guy Bill would become philosophical about the '67 Series after all these years — but no way. It took us several hours of talking about how we used to play cribbage and make welsh rarebits in the kitchen on Sunday nights, how we used to catch trout in the Catskills and other warm memories of our boyhood before harmony was restored.

Beg to Differ

"Willie McCovey was quoted last year as saying he felt sorry for real baseball fans because they were helpless to do anything about what happened on the field. He thinks fans are completely dependent on what the players do out there. Now, I have utmost respect for Willie as ball player and gentleman but in this matter he is dead wrong. Fans can do plenty.

"A few examples: if the Cards are in a tight race and winning, you keep wearing the same underwear, shirt, tie and socks every day, *making sure you don't switch the socks from one foot to the other.* If they lose, then you switch. When things get really tight you get the St. Louis Cardinal button out of the jewelry box in the top left drawer of the dresser and wear it prominently, including on pajamas at night.

"*Then you tune in KMOX [St. Louis radio]* every night, and at clutch moments you tap wood in a certain special way. If a Cardinal left-hand batter is at the plate (let's say Brock) and we really need a hit, you tap the fifth knuckle of your left hand on some good, solid wood and then follow with three taps of the second, third and fourth knuckles of the left hand, meeting the wood cleanly and squarely just before the ball reaches the plate. If it's a right-hand batter, use your right hand. Sometimes the knuckles get bloody, but never mind.

Keeping Some Tricks

"I could tell more, but I'm not giving away everything I know. I've seen this stuff work many times for Cardinal batters over the years — Pepper Martin, Chick Hafey, Medwick, Moore, Slaughter, Musial and others. No telling how many points the Shultz family has added to those guys' lifetime batting averages.

"Oct. 11, *the day of the sixth game of the* 1967 Series, was a desolate day for us. Wife, son and I watched on television in the basement and all our wood-tapping went for naught as the Sox won, 8-4, to tie the Series at 3-all and send it into a seventh game. The Cards had looked terrible.

"We came up to the living room for a sorrowful drink or two and decided that just changing socks wouldn't be enough. And the luck in the wood at Kingston was wearing thin. We had to take more drastic action.

"Fortunately the banks were open that evening. We took $300 out of our savings so Herb and I could drive over to Boston the next day, try to buy a couple of scalper's tickets, and personally escort the Cardinals to victory.

"But there was one other pressing matter of business. We ascended into the attic and paid homage to the household Lares and Penates, rummaging through a big old trunk labelled 'St. Louis Cardinals,' which contains all the score cards from every Cardinal game we'd ever seen (dozens and dozens), newspaper stories of Cardinal victories starting in 1926, Cardinal year books and pennants and baseball cards, autographs of Musial, Frisch, Dean and many others. I pulled out one certain item, folded it carefully and put it in my side pocket.

"At 6 the next morning we leave Kingston, wearing our Cardinal buttons. We arrive in Boston at a hotel, press headquarters for the Series at 9:30. We see a guy named Fred Davi from our hometown, who used to be chauffeur for Joe DiMaggio when Joe played for the Yankees. We tell Fred our problems — need two tickets and the price no object. Half-hour later Fred introduces us to a friend of his who is a scout for the San Francisco Giants; he gets us the tickets and I won't mention the price, but they were worth every last dollar.

"Herb and I hop *right over to the ball* park; we're there when it opens so we can watch the Cards take batting practice. It is a beautiful warm, sunny October morning, World Series weather of the old days. Our costly seats are in the grandstand behind third base — great. Very few people there as yet, but soon the row in front of us is filling up with Red Sox fans.

"When the Cards appear on the field, Herb and I cut loose with loud cheers and whistles. The guy in front of us turns and says, 'Oh, no, no, no. Is it my penance on this day of days to sit in front of these Cardinal fans?

"The game, as you remember, was a laugher. Gibson vs. Lonborg, but Jim had had only two days' rest and he tired early. Flood batted in Maxvill with the first run in the third; by the time Lonborg left in the sixth, the Cards were leading, 7-1, with home runs by Gibson and Javier the big hits, and we coasted to a 7-2 win.

"Herb and I were tapping away on that good fresh wood on the Fenway Park seats, rubbing our Cardinal buttons, and I was constantly passing my right arm across my body to touch the old newspaper in my left coat pocket. Finally in the bottom of the ninth, Gibson struck out George Scott on a fast ball and the game ended.

Curious Consolation

"The guys in front of us turned to shake hands — we had become friends, surprisingly enough. We told them they had a great team but the result was pre-ordained by fate (see?) and I pulled out the tabloid paper I had in my pocket with its banner headline reading: 'Cards Champs! (Top Sox to Win Series)'. We walked out of the park with these Sox fans and they consoled themselves a bit looking through a box score with names like Williams, Doerr, Pesky and DiMaggio, Dom.

"As you have already suspected, the paper was dated Oct. 16, 1946. It was a copy of the N.Y. Daily Mirror which reported that famous seventh game of the last prior Series between the Cards and Sox, when Slaughter scored from first base on a hit to left.

"Herb and I felt confident our trip to Boston for the seventh game 21 years later had helped history repeat itself. We drove that long drive home into a gorgeous mid-October sunset, humming, singing and whistling, understandably proud of ourselves for what we had done through the long, hard season to *make all this possible, feeling simply marvel-* ous."

Observer

Handling Hogs

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Periodically I go back to the Southern hills to visit my folks, and we all handle hogs. My friend Luther, who is a New Yorker, went down there with me last time and found this curious.

"I was quite prepared to see people down here handling snakes," said Luther. "But hogs?"



Baker

I explained that snake handlers handled snakes for religious reasons and that hog handling had nothing to do with religion, but was simply an old custom in my part of the hills.

Actually, most of the hogs we handle aren't hogs at all, but only piglets. It takes a well-muscled man to handle a full-grown hog with any aplomb. In fact, you can strain your back and be laid up for a week if somebody hands you one to handle and you're not braced just right to receive it.

* * *

In accordance with the custom, Grandmother Ella, as senior member of the family, was the first to do the handling after we all got settled on the porch, and when she finished she offered the hog to our guest.

"Living in New York," Luther said, declining her offer, "doesn't prepare a man to handle hogs."

Grandmother looked at him rather sharply. "You handle landlords, don't you?"

"Well, we try."

"And you handle headwaiters, ticket scalpers, theatrical and literary agents, not to mention parking-garage attendants at Christmas time?"

"That we do," said Luther.

"Then you ought to be in shape to handle a hog," said Grandmother.

"Isn't it a bit — dirty?" Luther asked.

"Are you kidding?" asked Uncle Fred. "This little pig? It's never even had to sit on a subway, or crawl into the back of one of those taxicabs, or walk down one of those streets where the garbage is swirling all around in the air and then settling down on hide and hair."

* * *

Uncle Fred extended the hog for Luther's handling. Nervously, Luther reached into his pocket for a handkerchief to mop his forehead. Uncle Fred withdrew the hog in alarm. "Hands that touch that rag," he said, "will never touch this pig."

Luther looked at his handkerchief and discovered that it was not a handkerchief at all, but a dollar bill he had thrust into his pocket back in Manhattan. Like most dollar bills from Manhattan, it seemed to have been used by gas pumpers to rub grease onto windshields.

Everybody laughed at Luther's consternation, except for the hog, which just looked relieved about his close escape. I showed Luther to the wash basin. "Don't let a little hog handling get you down, Luther," I said. "It's just our way."

"What about hog rights?" he asked. "Has anybody consulted the hog about whether he wishes to be handled? Is the hog entitled to bring your whole family down to the pigpen and let his guests handle the people?"

"Luther," I said, "this is not New York. Do not call the Civil Liberties Union. These people would not understand. They are just trying to be friendly. What's more, the hogs don't seem to mind."

"Just trying to be friendly, indeed!" said Luther. "If you ask me, they're nothing but hillbilly chauvinist pig handlers."

"Come back and be a good sport about it, Luther," I urged, "and I will try to get you out of having to eat home-canned garden vegetables and country ham without chemical additives at dinner tomorrow."

When we got back to the porch, the hog had been sent away for the evening, and everybody was rocking except Cousin Gwendolyn and her beau, Chilworth, who were dressed up and just leaving. "Are they going to a party?" Luther asked Grandmother Ella.

* * *

"Some party," laughed Grandmother. "They're all gathering down to the hollow tonight at the human-sacrifice bar."

"Human sacrifice!" said Luther. "You can't be serious!"

"It's perfectly all right," said Grandmother. "It's only committed among consenting adults."

"Oh," said Luther. "In that case . . ."

Grandmother favored me with a wink.

The Green Umbrella

Lord Olivier, Joan Plowright Discuss Acting and Other Things

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK (NYT) — It was a gray, damp, very London-like day, and Laurence Olivier and his wife, Joan Plowright, were taking afternoon tea — coffee, actually — in their temporary home in a hotel on West 58th Street. She is starring in the Broadway comedy "Filumena," which he has directed, and they were both talking now, as they have throughout their 19-year marriage, about their shared work, their mutual passion — acting. More specifically, they were talking about green umbrellas. Not the practical ones for such rainy days, but the theatrical kind.

The green umbrella, Plowright was saying, could be anything that somehow helped an actor to focus his role. It had to do with "a bit of folklore," she said, concerning a thoroughly miserable actor who one day was late for rehearsal and dashed onstage, an umbrella still hanging from his arm. "For some reason that morning, he acted miraculously," she went on. "And Max Reinhardt, the director, looked at him and said, 'Keep the green umbrella — something to do with it made you transformed.' So in approaching a part — Filumena or any part — we talk of finding the green umbrella."



Don Pordon

The Oliviers: Craft or inspiration?

'Sentimental Sidelight'

Lord Olivier, who at 72 looks frail but quite unvanquished after bouts with cancer, a thrombosis and dermato-myositis, was having none of this folklore. "It's one of those picturesque, rather sentimental sidelights on things," he said, fixing his wife with a look that Peter O'Toole once aptly described as "that gray-eyed myopic stare that can turn you to stone." "I'm not denying the existence of inspiration, darling, but I think illuminating feelings can come out of practice more likely than waiting for them to strike you like a flash of lightning. Craft. Yes, that's it, and there's nothing wrong with craft, is there?"

Indeed, in his directorial career, which began back in 1935 with a London production of "Golden Arrow," as in his acting career, Lord Olivier has remained a dedicated purveyor of craft, technical craft. Unlike those trained in the Method, he would rather rehearse a scene 10 times than spend an hour discussing it; rather focus on the verbal pacing of a speech than probe its psychological subtext. As his wife said to him, "I think I tend to start from inside and put on an outside, but you've said you start from outside, then find an inside."

Practicable and necessary — these are Lord Olivier's favorite adjectives, and his chores as director of "Filumena," that Italian tale of domesticity, stand as a kind of testament to those virtues. Having taken over the play following previews in Boston, where it was dismissed by critics and its original director, Franco Zeffirelli, departed for other assignments, Lord Olivier set about "making myself useful. It wasn't terribly inventive on my part, since the production was already set."

Technicalities

And just as Lord Olivier the actor has consistently employed virtuoso displays of external artifice in his own performances, so did Lord Olivier the director try to impart an appreciation of those technicalities to the cast of "Filumena." He speeded up the dialogue, suggested that the actors use Italian accents (the play is set in Naples), and he wedded appropriate gestures to the actors' speech.

The fact that his wife was playing the title role in her first Broadway appearance since her 1960 Tony-award winning performance in "A Taste of Honey," Lord Olivier maintains, was not an incentive for him to direct the play. If anything, it was the opposite. "It was just as if she were being directed by someone else entirely," he explained simply, that famous mellifluous voice rippling over two octaves so as to make the most ordinary of statements sound vaguely Shakespearean. "The thing we've never done is to make a partnership of our two careers. It becomes a rather boring situation for her in which, if I'm always directing her, then I'm obviously the genius and she's the dumb little clerk who has to be told everything."

Yet if the Oliviers have made a point of keeping their professional careers separate and distinct, they have also found, in acting, a matrix for their lives together. "We have a mutual understanding of that compulsive need to act," Plowright said. "And our life is a shared love of the job. I gave up working for two years each time I had a child, and it was Larry who encouraged me to return to work. Perhaps it's that he missed me not being involved.

"One sometimes falls into a kind of theatrical stance even at home. He says he's not quite sure when he's acting and when he's not, and I can't always tell. It's a bit eerie, really. As for the children, we've tried to keep them away from acting as much as possible. Neither of us came from theatrical families; it was a desperate need for it that made us choose it, and we didn't want the children to think it was the only profession there was."

While the Oliviers' daughters, Tamsin and Judy-Kate, 16 and 13 years old, have yet to feel such a need, it seems that their 18-year-old son, Richard, has. He is planning to study film at the University of California at Los Angeles.

They began to talk desultorily of what they planned to do after "Filumena": her intention to take voice lessons to prepare for the possible role of Miss Adelaide in a London revival of "Guys and Dolls"; his determination to spend most of the coming year writing his autobiography. "I'm rather bored by the subject — meaning me," he said, almost to himself. "It's just more work, and thank you very much, I live for it, but it is work."

His remark reminded Plowright of a certain Russian author. "That's why we both adore Chekhov, isn't it, darling," she said gently. "How did he put it — 'Work, my dear, is the only thing we really have, apart from one another.'"

Yoke

Lord Olivier murmured something and got up to go out into the damp — no umbrella necessary, thank you — for a meeting on his latest acting project, a new movie version of "The Jazz Singer." "It's sort of a yoke, but at times, you know, a yoke is a kind of comfort," he added. "And it's always there. It's a bit like climbing the Himalayas, if you get my drift. On the way, you think, 'This is agonizing — I can't get my breath.' And when you scale the top, I suppose you're relieved. 'Yes,' you say, 'it was rather nice.' But then you have to start thinking how to make your way down. That is the only satisfaction for an artist — the fact that you are making a continuous effort. And I suppose as you get on, it gets harder — there's more to lose. It's cruel, in a way, but then, there it is."

PEOPLE: Rebuffed on Fonda, Br[...] Picks Coppola As Nomi[...]

Last year the California Senate rejected Gov. **Edmund Brown Jr.**'s initial appointment to the State Arts Council, **Jane Fonda**, because of the actress's antiwar activities during the Vietnam War. Now Brown has nominated another person known for bold statements against that war — **Francis Ford Coppola**, the 40-year-old director of "Apocalypse Now." If the Senators approves the nomination, and some are taking and wait and see approach, Coppola will serve two years on the council, which dispenses grants to promote the arts.

* * *

A Polish climbing expedition says that it found footprints of a yeti, the legendary abominable snowman, when it made the first winter ascent of the 29,028-foot Mount Everest last month. Expedition leader **Andrez Zawada** said in New Delhi that at first he didn't believe the reports of the sighting by team members at about 17,600-foot level "because there are so many jokes about the yeti." So he sent the team doctor, "a quiet, intelligent man" to verify the report. The climber photographed the footprints, which, he said, measured 14 inches long by 6.6 inches wide with a space of about a yard between each print and indicated a large and heavy creature. Zawada said a point that puzzled the climbers was that the footprints were in a single line.

* * *

There was no mystery to the winner of the British broadcasting critics' award for best television actor of 1979. Sir **Alec Guinness** won the award for his portrayal of George Smiley in "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy." The seven-part series about the spy game also won the award for the best drama series in the Broadcasting Press Guild awards. The U.S. comedy series "Soap" was voted best imported program and the creator of the series, **Susan Harris**, received a special award.

* * *

Marvin Hamlisch's songs have survived some painfully off-key performances, topped by **Candice Bergen**'s intentional fracturing of the songs in "Starting Over," the film that has won her an Academy Award nomination for best supporting actress. But Hamlisch believes his voice is worse, though that won't keep him from singing next month in a benefit performance of his works with the New York Philharmonic for cancer research. "There will be some of the original cast from 'Chorus Line,' [...] "and then of course the o[...] of my voice, but thankfully [...] one song."

* * *

Leftist dancer **Antonio Ga**[...] dismissed reports he was fire[...] rector of Spain's National Ba[...] political reasons. Gades, [...] Spain's top dancers, said [...] drid that he was notified [...] Culture Ministry that he [...] longer head of the ballet be[...] remodelling plans for the co[...] Gades' political viewpoin[...] those of culture minister Ric[...] la Cierva are reportedly mile[...] Gades, who filled the job tw[...] said he might accept an offe[...] West Berlin Opera to head [...] group. Meanwhile the co[...] administrator, **Alberto Lard**[...] he has been instructed to c[...] performances by the Natio[...] let until August.

* * *

Old soldiers never die, it [...] they just fade away. Som[...] near Moscow, not far fr[...] Kremlin where he once [...] wield the reins of power, Vy[...] Molotov turned 90 years old [...] day in the unique obscurity [...] on Soviet leaders. At the pe[...] power, as Stalin's foreign [...] spokesman, Molotov had ci[...] factories named after hi[...] nearly 25 years after Molot[...] from grace, the only officia[...] ory of his former service is [...] item in the Great Soviet E[...] pedia. Molotov, widowed [...] and officially listed as a pe[...] is believed to divide his ti[...] tween an apartment in Mosc[...] a Dacha, or country cotta[...] the capital.

* * *

Former President **Nixon** [...] out leftover presidential g[...] with his signature on the[...] promoted the first big-leag[...] tournament in the Ivory Co[...] he at first drew a smalle[...] than that watching South [...] **Gary Player** neatly clip o[...] sand trap at the new $6[...] course, the pride of Presider[...] **Houphouet-Boigny** and lo[...] the president's birthpla[...] Yamoussoukro. Nixon said [...] not dare to predict the e[...] U.S. Republican presidentia[...] date because "one of tho[...] could surprise us and come[...] with a 62," a reference to th[...] shot by British golfer **Peter**[...] send.

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